The Standard AND RIVER PLATE NEWS.

Edition for Europe — per French Mail.

No 1550—Sixth Year. BUENOS AYRES, THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867. Circulation 2500

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

The Offices of this Bank having been removed to the above spacious building, in order to suit the increasing flow of business, the public is informed that the following transactions are carried on in currency and specie in this Bank :—

First—Bills and obligations with good signatures are discounted on conventional terms.

Second—Money is advanced on mercantile and other securities approved of by the Manager.

Third—Accounts current are opened with Merchants or other parties who may prefer depositing endorsed and transferable securities, against which they may draw up to an amount previously convened under conditions established for such class of operations.

Fourth—Money is received in account current, bearing interest from day of deposit, which is accumulated in favor of the parties every three months, the depositors being allowed to retire at any time, by means of checques, part or the full amount at their wish, save when the quantity exceeds three hundred doubloons or one hundred thousand dollars currency, in which case forty-eight hours' previous notice is required to be given at the Treasury of the Bank.

Fifth—Bills or letters of credit are drawn and taken on Montevideo, Rosario, Sta Fé, Salto Oriental, Paysandu, Rio Janeiro, and other places in the Brazils, England and France, as also on other places, of which notice will be given hereafter.

Finally, the Bank undertakes and executes all legitimate transactions within the orbit of banking operations.

The establishment is always open from 9 a.m. till 3 p.m.

P. P. Maua & Co.
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

MAUA BANK,
101-103 CALLE CANGALLO.

INTEREST FOR CURRENT MONTH.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, SPECIE.
For balances in our favor, .. 10 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 5 "
IN ACCOUNT CURRENT, PAPER MONEY.
For balances in our favor .. .. 10 per cent.
For balances in favor of Customers 5 "
Deposits on 15 days' notice, paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Do. 30 days' do. paper "
Do. do. do. gold "
Fixed deposits from "

P. P. Maua & Co.,
M. A. de FREITAS AMORIM.

January 1st, 1867.

The Argentine Marine Insurance Company.

Established in this City, insure at moderate premiums all risks by sea or on the river.

Office—118 CALLE PIEDAD

DIRECTORS.

Sor. Don Tomas Armstrong, President.
" Jacob Farraviani, Vice-President.
" Ambrosio F. Lezica.
" Enrique Tomkinson.
" Mariano Casares.
" Bernardo Yturraspe.
" Antonio Demarchi.
" Francisco F. Moreno, Gerente.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE-

SIGHT DRAFTS

Drafts at Sight, for large or small amounts, can be obtained from WANKLYN & Co.
No. 104 Calle de San Martin,
On the following places:—
London,
United States,
All branches of the National Bank
Ireland,
Antwerp,
Paris
Genoa,
Buenos-Ayres, Dec. 2, 1864.
WANKLYN & Co.
104—Calle San Martin—104.
20 d3 x.

The Central Argentine Railway.

Train Time Table from 1st September, 1866.

	departure
From Rosario	7. 0 a.m.
" Roldan	7.48 "
" Cacaranal	8.48 "
" Cañada Gomez	9.38 "
" Tortugas	11. 0 "
" Los Leones	12.30 p.m.
" Frayle Muerto	2 "
	departure
From Frayle Muerto	8 a.m.
" Los Leones	9.20 "
" Tortugas	10.45 "
" Cañada Gomez	12.30 p.m.
" Cacaranal	1.10 "
" Roldan	2.10 "
" Rosario	2.45 "

The trains meet and cross each other at the Tortugas Station.

ROBERT OGILVIE,
General Manager.

146—xp m23.

MERCEDES.

THE CENTRAL HOUSE
OF
TORROBA BROTHERS
Has just received a Large Assortment of
TASSOCIATED
AGAFFES
ARTICLES
READY
MADE CLOTHING,
&c., &c., &c.,
For the Coming Season, which will be
SOLD AS CHEAP AS IN BUENOS AYRES.

F. Sprunck & Co.
103—CALLE ZAVALA—103.

Agents for the 'Standard,'
have constantly on hand,
Pianos of Pleyel, Wolff & Co., Paris.
Do of Edward Westermayer, Berlin.
Do of T. Sprunck, Berlin.
Do of J. Blüthner, Leipzig.
Music of all classes.
Stationery.
Books in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Portuguese, Dutch, Danish & Swedish.
A large assortment of Engraving and Photographs,
Charts and Maps.
English songs and sacred music.
Books for Children, &c.

T. SPRUNCK & Co.,
Montevideo, Calle Zavala No. 103.

220..xpsm6

PEYREDIEU Y BRADLEY.

Consignatarios de Frutos del Pais
Wool Brokers
Office Calle Peru 259.
91—xp O 10.

JUDSON'S ANILINE DYES.

In Crystals, Powder, or Liquid.

Packed in Bottles, 1 and 2 ozs; or Jars, 1 and 2 lbs. each

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta	Rosaine	Fuchsine	Violet
Purple	Crimson	Mauve	Blue
Green	Canary	Orange	Yellow
Phosphine	Scarlet	Red	Ultramarine
Brown	Black	Regina	Soluble Blue

The majority of our Dyes are entirely soluble in boiling water, and will dye without the addition of other ingredients.

The above may be procured through any London Merchant, or of the proprietors,

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
19a, Coleman Street, London.
N. B.—Be sure and write for Judson's Dyes. 52—1wn 14

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43 MARK LANE, LONDON.
BANK NOTES,
CHEQUES, DRAFTS,
CERTIFICATES, BONDS,
SHARE PLATES, BANKERS
AND MERCHANTS ACCOUNT BOOKS,
All usual Patterns supplied for
JOINT-STOCK
BANKS and PUBLIC COMPANIES.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Wire, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption
1y 1 pm,s13

Messrs. Bradley & Co.

Have opened an establishment for the despatch of goods from the Custom-house, lighterage, &c, and hope by strict attention to business to merit a share of public support.

51—BALCARCE—51.
33 | 1m a6

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK
(LIMITED.)

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000 sterling.
Subscribed Capital .....£1,500,000 do.
Reserve Fund Jan. 1866.....£130,000 do.

Current accounts opened with parties properly introduced and interest allowed on credit balances.

Customers have the advantage of drawing cheques—of having approved bills discounted—of obtaining loans upon negotiable securities—of depositing bills, coupons, &c. for collection—and of lodging with the Bank valuable property in the fire proof strong rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts—Deposits received from the public generally—either for fixed periods or subject to seven or thirty days notice of withdrawal—Interest on which is regulated by the market value of money, the bank notifying any change in the rate by advertisement in the principal daily papers.

Bill of Exchange—issued on the following places—

London,
Dublin,
Paris,
Antwerp,
Hamburg,
Genoa,
Rio de Janeiro,
Montevideo.
Rosario.

A. E. SMITHERS.
Manager,

Buenos Ayres—March 2, 1867.

London and River Plate Bank
(LIMITED).

80—CALLE DE LA PIEDAD—80.

The rates of interest allowed and charged by the Bank will be as follows, till further notice:

ALLOWED.

On deposits in both currencies in account current, } 4 per cent.
On do. do. for 90 days fixed, 5 "
On do. do. subject to 30 days notice of withdrawal, } 5 "

CHARGED.

On debit balances in account current in both currencies, } 8 per cent.

A. E. SMITHERS,
Manager.

Buenos Ayres, March 15, 1867.

Deafness.

ABRAHAM'S Celebrated Apparatus for Deafness.

49 Rue d'Angouleme St. Honoré a Paris.

Consisting of small voice conductors so placed in the ear as to be imperceptible, being the colour of the flesh, by which the sound is conveyed without any inconvenience and enables deaf persons to hear distinctly.

Numerous testimonials from persons who have experienced the most beneficial results from their use, with directions how to use them. May be seen at the office of this paper, or by applying at the Inventor pt. pd. 44 Rue D'Angouleme St. Honore, Paris. Prices 15 francs the pair in silver, 20 francs the pair in silver gilt.

LANDED ESTATES OFFICE.

Directed by
DANIEL C. KELLY.

This office undertakes farming transactions in all its varied branches, under the supervision of the director, who, is an estated practical farmer of many years experience, full conversant with the Laws and country, and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and qualities of the pasture in the different localities.

Parties holding Title Deeds with any sort of flaw are hereby requested *not* to apply at this office—those who wish to sell lands through this office will be required to present their title deeds for examinatiou, as the director will not admit any transactions liable to lawsuits. Lands can be purchased at this office from Government or private parties, in any any part of the Republic. There are at present tracts of different sizes for sale and to rent. This office has branches all through the country, but the head office is adjoining the directors residence in the town of Las Flores, where application by letter through the Post or personally may be made. The city office is under the superintendance of Messrs. Natta and Wilkinson, Plaza 11 Setiembre.

0 68..xpwd m1

FERRO-CARRIL DEL OESTE

POR ORDEN DE LA COMISION.

La Administracion previene al público que desde el 1° de Marzo el Servicio de los trenes será como sigue, tanto los dias de fiesta como de trabajo:

SALDRAN DEL PARQUE

El 1° A Chivilcoy á las 7 de la mañana
El 2° A Moron á las 8 de la mañana
El 3° A Moreno á las 10 de la mañana
El 4° A Chivilcoy á las 2 de la tarde
El 5° A Moron á las 4 de la tarde
El 6° A Moreno á las 5 de la tarde

Y LOS REGRESOS SERAN

El 1° de Moreno sale á las	7 30	llega á las	9
El 2° de Moron sale á las	10	llega á las	11
El 3° de Chivil'y sale á las	6 30	llega á las	12
El 4° de Moron sale á las	1 30	P. M.	3
El 5° de Chivil'y sale á las	1.30	P. M.	7 15
El 6° de Moron sale á las	7	P. M.	8

WATSON'S HOTEL.
BELGRANO,
TWO SQUARES FROM THE STATION,
Where one of the best Breakfasts and Dinners can be had in the Country.
☞ { BREAKFASTS, - $20 / DINNERS, - - - 25 } ☜

The most Choice Collection of Wines, Spirits, and Fancy Drinks.

MONTHLY BOARDERS AT TOWN PRICES.

ENGLISH TAILOR,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.

JUST RECEIVED,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT
OF
Spring and Summer Goods,
FOR
Men, Youths, and Boys,
ALSO
A Large Assortment of Ready-Made Clothing suitable for the Season.

GEORGE ELLIS,
39—CALLE DEFENSA—39.
194, xp—s29

Edward Jones, MD,

Member of Royal College of Surgeons, England, and Licentiate of Apothecaries' Society, London,
Consulting and Operative Surgeon
PAYSANDU,
Banda Oriental.
125 | 3m,m20

Bate & Livingston,

Importers and Commission merchants.—Receive orders for United States for any class of Goods; 60 & 64 Calle San Martin.
134 | xp m20

Reply to Mr. Latham's Work.

REVIEW OF WILFRID LATHAM'S WORK on Sheepfarming in Buenos Ayres, &c. By John Hannah.

The entire proceeds of the sale of this Review the author has generously ceded in favour of the funds of the British Hospital.

MACKERN BROTHERS, 44 SAN MARTIN.
181 | 1m,m29

THE PANTECHNETHECA.

88 Calle Rivadavia 88.

For a Good Cigar.
For Good Tobacco, French & Bristol Birds Eye.
For Good English Perfumery.
For Pretty Ornaments.
For Good Stationary and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

THE PANTECHNETHECA,
88 Calle Rivadavia 88.
Only English Cigar Store.
1 | xp j3

Nurse.

MRS. M. ISARD offers her services as Nurse in Rosario or Buenos Ayres. References—Dr. Leslie, Buenos Ayres; Rev. Thomas Carter, Rosario. Address Mrs. M. Isard, Rosario.
138 | 3m,f22

THE PROVINCIAL BANK
OF BUENOS AYRES.

BUSINESS HOURS FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

Deposits of not less than $400 m/c. and $f.16 received. These deposits will not be entitled to interest if retired before the expiration of sixty days from the date of such deposit; after sixty days they will be entitled to interest from the date of the deposit. All interests not collected shall at the end of each year be capitalized. All deposits at interest shall be entered in a book which the Bank will deliver to the depositors, in which all payments of interest and capital shall be entered, and all interest shall be payable after the first of the month or on retiring the deposit.

The Bank also receives deposits in account current, payable at sight, as above-mentioned.

The Bank discounts bills with two signatures having from seven to ninety days to run; it also discounts mercantile bills of from seven days to six months, on the condition that at maturity they are paid in full.

The Bank draws at sight upon the following branches:—

DOLORES, | CHIVILCOY,
SAN NICOLAS, | MERCEDES,
LOBOS.

The Bank pays commission to Brokers on the first discounting of bills and promissory notes.

RATES OF INTEREST.

ALLOWS—

To private depositors, 5 per cent. per annum m/c.
Do., do, 5 do., do., specie.
To private depositors, in account current, 2 per cent. per annum do.
Do., do., 2 do., do., cur.

CHARGES—

Discounts in currency, 7 per cent. per annum.
Do., specie, 7 do., do.,

E. V. ZAMUDIO,
Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, March 28, 1867.
183 | xp,m29

GUINNESS'S
Celebrated Extra Stout
in quarts and pints at
BARRY & WALKER'S,
Sole Agents,
97—Calle Defensa—97.
155—xp m26

GERMAN BURMEISTER,

Consignatario de Frutos del Pais,
Wool and Produce Broker,
105—CALLE VENEZUELA—105

English Family Wine Merchants

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.

Beg to advise Consumers that they have received, per several steamers, from the first Wine Growers in Europe, the following choice assortments of Spanish, Portuguese, and French Wines, in cases, octaves, and quarter-casks, now on sale at their depot:—

Spanish Wines:

Superior Montillado....Duff Gordon.
Table Sherry..... do.
Do. .....Pemartin & Co.

Portuguese Wines:

Superior Port ....Offley, Cramp, & Co.
Do. do. ....Sanderman & Co.
Do. Lisbon Port Medlicott & Co.
Do do. Table Wine ..... } do.
Collares Red Wine do.
Superior Dry Lisbon 1st & 2nd quality } do.
Superior Bucellas, 1st & 2nd quality } do.

French Wines:

Chateau Larose .. { James Violet & Co: Bordeaux.
Saint Jullien..... do. do.
Star Claret ..... do. do.
Haut Sauterne .....
Chateau Iquem....
Chateau Nargeau..
Do. Lafite ....

Rhenish Wines.

Lielframmilch ....
Ruvesheimer .....
Sparkling Moselle..
Do. Hock....

Ale and Porter:

An assortment of the following marks, in pints and quarts: Ind Coope, Wm. Younger & Co., always on hand.

Brandies:

J. & F. Martell, James Hennessy & Co., and other different marks to be had.

Champagne:

In pints and quarts of the well-known mark La Perte.

Besides the above they have always a supply of Marmadale, Jams, Preserved Fruits, Vinegar, &c., &c.

EDWARD MEDLICOTT & CO.,
33—RECONQUISTA—33.
AND
AGENCY IN MONTEVIDEO
74—CALLE 25 DE AGOSTO—74.

Quinta en venta.

Se vende indefectiblemente á medianos de Mayo por remate público, si no se haya realizado antes por venta particular, la hermosa casa quinta del finado Sr. D. Tomas Fair, sita sobre la barranca del Rio. con una cuadra de frente al Paseo Colon, entre las calles Cochabamba y Garay, y con 103 varas de fondo de Este á Oeste.

La casa consiste de 12 hermosas piezas entabladas ó enlozadas, cada cuarto tiene su chimenea se halla en buen estado y siempre ha sido considerada por una de las casas mas cómodas y buenas. Contigua á la quinta hay una caballeriza grande para 6 caballos, cocheria, cuatro grandes cuartos para sirvientas, cocina, algibe, pileta, pozo etc.

A mas hay una buena casita con cinco piezas, cocina etc., con frente á la calle de Cochabamba que se venderá separadamente ó con la quinta segun conviniese, estando enteramente aparte, ó puede parte de ella.

La quinta, por la naturaleza de su terreno y su posicion dominante, és de las mas pintorescas; se halla poblada de árboles hermosos y antiguos olivos, paraisos, acacios, higueras y parrales.

De los altos de la casa se tiene una vista estendida al Rio y á los arrededores de la ciudad, y campo al Sud; su entrada principal está en la calle Cochabamba por un hermoso porton de fierro con pilares grandes. Hay empedrado hasta cincuenta varas de la casa, al concluirse la estacion central del Ferrocarril de la Boca se podrá ir desde la quinta á la Plaza 25 de Mayo en 5 minutos. Para tratar ocurran al No. 7 calle Bolivar Plaza Victoria.

SITIOS EN VENTA EN LAS CALLES BALCARCE, GAREY Y PASEO COLON.—Igualmente y en la misma fecha se venderán los hermosos sitios en dichas calles, que consisten de un terreno en la calle Balcarce, formando esquina con la del Brazil, con 84 1/2 varas de frente al Este y 73 de fondo; otro en la misma calle, formando esquina con la de Garay, con 25 varas de frente al Oeste y 71 varas de fondo, y los demas de la cuadra recien nivelada, en la misma calle, entre Garay y Brazil.

Estos sitios se recomiendan á los especuladores por hallarse por ambos costados sobre los dos caminos principales por los cuales pasa el enorme tráfico de la Aduana y ciudad, con frente al Rio, que está desocupado.

Se recomienda muy especialment por ser el punto mas á proposito para la construccion de almacenes y depositos de Aduana, hoy tan necesitados, pues con un ramal de 20 varas del Ferro-Carril de la Boca, los efectos desembarcados en la Aduana podrian almacenarse en 5 minutos, como igualmente los de la Boca; estas ventajas para el desembarque y embarque de los efectos salta á la vista.—Otra ventaja para edificios grandes es que el terreno es todo de tosca, ofreciendo seguridad para los cimientos.—Se llama tambien la atencion de la Municipalidad á esta cuadra, pues podrá convertirse en un hermoso paseo, embelleciendo la parte Sud de la ciudad, hasta hoy tan abandonada, y proporcionará á sus vecinos un punto de recreo y salubridad.

Para tratar, ocurrán al N. 7 calle Bolivar (Plaza Victoria). 84 | 1m. m.15.

"THE QUEEN"
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

INCOME, £160,000.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Insurances against loss or damage by fire may be effected with this Company on Dwelling Houses, Warehouses, Buildings, Merchandize and Goods in the Custom-house, Bonded Stores, and private ones, Produce in the Barracas or in Deposit Stores, in the Lighters or on Board; and on nearly every description of property.

Rates of premium vary according to the nature of the risks, and will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices.

Losses by Explosion of Gas paid for. Loses by fire arising from lightning made good.

The advantages obtained by those who assure with the "Queen" are fully mentioned in the prospectuses. Life Policies are indisputable; advances to policy holders, &c. The "Queen" enoys to so great an extent the confidence and support of the public in England that the Post-master-General has selected it, for the insurance of the lives of the clerks and other officials.

The undersigned General Agent of the Queen Fire and Life Insurance Company is duly authorized by power of attorney to issue policies and to settle and pay losses in Buenos Ayres with promptitude and liberality, without reference to the chief office in England.

Official registration has been entered in the Registro Publico, in accordance with the existing laws of this Republic.

Apply for Insurances and other details from 11 to 3 daily, No. 121 Calle 25 Mayo, corner of Corrientes, to

CONSTANT SANTA-MARIA,
General Agent of the Company.
181 1y—a3

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.

From the 4th of February, 1867, and until further notice, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
			East Days only.			Week Days only.
Buenos Ayres	6 30	7 10	7 30	7 45	8 30	9 30
Plaza Constitucion,	6 40	7 20	7 55	8 —	8 40	9 40
Barracas	6 48	7 40	8 8	8 32		9 48
Barracas al Sud.	6 51	7 55	8 11			9 51
Lomas de Zamora		8 10	8 25			10 10
Glew		8 15	8 30			10 15
San Vicente		8 20	8 35			10 20
Donselaar		8 25	8 40			10 25
Ferrari		8 30	8 45			10 30
Jeppener		8 35	8 50			10 35
Altamirano		8 40	8 55			10 40
Gandara		8 45	9 —			10 45
Chascomus		8 50	9 5			10 50
Chascomus		9 —	9 15			11 —
Gandara		9 5	9 20			11 5
Facia		9 10	9 25			11 10
Jeppener		9 15	9 30			11 15
Ferrari		9 20	9 35			11 20
Donselaar		9 25	9 40			11 25
San Vicente		9 30	9 45			11 30
Glew		9 35	9 50			11 35
Lomas de Zamora		9 40	9 55			11 40
Barracas al Sud.		9 45	10 —			11 45
Barracas		9 48	10 3			11 48
Plaza Constitucion,		9 51	10 6			11 51
Buenos Ayres		9 55	10 10			11 55

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
						Week Days only.
Tigre.	6 15	6 45	7 15	7 45	8 15	9 15
S. Fernando.	6 30	7 —	7 30	8 —	8 30	9 30
San Isidro.			7 38		8 38	9 37
Olivos.			7 45		8 45	9 45
Rivadavia.			7 55		8 55	9 55
Belgrano.			8 —		9 —	10 —
Palermo.			8 5		9 5	10 5
Retiro.			8 10		9 10	10 10
25 de Mayo.			8 20		9 20	10 20
25 de Mayo.			8 30		9 30	10 30
Retiro.			8 40		9 40	10 40
Palermo.			8 50		9 50	10 50
Belgrano.			9 —		10 —	11 —
Rivadavia.			9 10		10 10	11 10
Olivos.			9 20		10 20	11 20
San Isidro.			9 30		10 30	11 30
S. Fernando.			9 38		10 38	11 38
Tigre.			9 45		10 45	11 45

RETURNS.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6
	Week Days only.					
Tigre.	7 —	7 30	8 —	8 30	9 —	9 30
S. Fernando.	7 15	7 45	8 15	8 45	9 15	9 45
San Isidro.	7 23	7 53	8 23	8 53	9 23	9 53
Olivos.	7 30	8 —	8 30	9 —	9 30	10 —
Rivadavia.	7 40	8 10	8 40	9 10	9 40	10 10
Belgrano.	7 50	8 20	8 50	9 20	9 50	10 20
Palermo.	7 55	8 25	8 55	9 25	9 55	10 25
Retiro.	8 —	8 30	9 —	9 30	10 —	10 30
25 de Mayo.	8 10	8 40	9 10	9 40	10 10	10 40
25 de Mayo.	8 20	8 50	9 20	9 50	10 20	10 50
Retiro.	8 30	9 —	9 30	10 —	10 30	11 —
Palermo.	8 35	9 5	9 35	10 5	10 35	11 5
Belgrano.	8 40	9 10	9 40	10 10	10 40	11 10
Rivadavia.	8 45	9 15	9 45	10 15	10 45	11 15
Olivos.	8 50	9 20	9 50	10 20	10 50	11 20
San Isidro.	8 58	9 28	9 58	10 28	10 58	11 28
S. Fernando.	9 5	9 35	10 5	10 35	11 5	11 35
Tigre.	9 15	9 45	10 15	10 45	11 15	11 45

The 3rd up train will start on feast days only.
The 6th " " week days "
The 1st down train " " " "
The 6th " " " "
The 7th " " feast days "

The 5th up train and the 2nd down train will not stop at Palermo.

The other trains will only stop at Palermo and Rivadavia in case there be passengers for those stations. Passengers wishing to get out at them should advise the guard of the train—without this precaution the trains will not stop.

On arrival and departure of steamboats the 2nd up and 2nd down trains will be for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

The 1st up train will cross in San Fernando with the 2nd down train.

The 2nd up train will cross in Belgrano with the 3rd down train.

The 4th up train will cross in Olivos with the 4th down train.

The 5th up train will cross in Olivos with the 5th down train.

Steamers which start from the Tigre in combination with the Trains—

Trains will start from the Retiro, in combination with the steamers, by the 10 a.m. train. For the days of sailing of the steamers, or other information, apply to the agents, where tickets can be had for Rosario, Paraná, and intermediate ports. Agents—W. Matti & Co., 30 Cangallo.

LA ADMINISTRACION.

Boca, Barracas & Ensenada Railway,
Between Venezuela and Tres Esquinas.

From and after Monday, March 25, inclusive, the Trains will run as follows:

DEPARTURE.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Week Days only.	Feast Days only.
Venezuela.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Boca.....	7 10	8 10	9 10	10 10	11 10	12 10	1 10
Tres Esquinas.....	7 20	8 20	9 20	10 20	11 20	12 20	1 20
Tres Esquinas.....	7 25	8 25	9 25	10 25	11 25	12 25	1 25
Boca.....	7 35	8 35	9 35	10 35	11 35	12 35	1 35
Venezuela.....	7 45	8 45	9 45	10 45	11 45	12 45	1 45

RETURN.

Stations.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
						Week Days only.	Feast Days only.
Venezuela.....	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
Boca.....	7 10	8 10	9 10	10 10	11 10	12 10	1 10
Tres Esquinas.....	7 20	8 20	9 20	10 20	11 20	12 20	1 20
Tres Esquinas.....	7 30	8 30	9 30	10 30	11 30	12 30	1 30
Boca.....	7 40	8 40	9 40	10 40	11 40	12 40	1 40
Venezuela.....	7 50	8 50	9 50	10 50	11 50	12 50	1 50

From Monday, the 25th March, inclusive, the following alterations will be made in the Traffic: One third of the First Class Saloons will be converted into smoking apartments, with communication with the other part of the saloons. The cars hitherto used as Smoking Saloons will be used entirely for second class passengers. First class passengers will pay, as at present, five dollars, children from 3 to 10 years, three dollars; second class, three dollars, children two dollars. Return tickets, good for the day, will be given—first class eight dollars, children five dollars; second class five dollars, children three; also monthly tickets of first class for two hundred dollars.

Flag stations at Casa Amarilla and Barraca de Peña. Passengers wishing to alight there will give previous notice to the guard.

HARRY SIMPSON, Manager.

LA ESTRELLA.
ARGENTINE FIRE INSURANCE CO.
AT FIXED PREMIUM.

Authorized by decrees of the National and Provincial Governments.

CAPITAL 2,000,000 HARD DOLLARS.

DIRECTORS.

Sr. D. Tomas Armstrong, *President.*
Samuel B. Hale, *Vice President.*
Eduardo Lumb,
José Martinez de Hoz,
Ambrosio Demarchi,
Jorge Drabble,
Manuel S. de Zumaran,

Manager—Sr. D. Francisco F. Moreno.
Inspector-General—Dr. Federico Lisfrink.

Co.'s Office, 118 Calle Piedad, altos.

The Company insures on equitable terms, and at a fixed premium, every description of property. The Company is solely and exclusively responsible for losses occasioned by fire which may be suffered by insured parties.

The Insurance may be effected for periods ranging from one month to ten years. The total premium is payable in advance, in cases where the Insurance is effected for a term of one year or less; and annually where the term exceeds one year. In terms of from 6 to 10 years, payment in advance of 5 years premium, entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of one year's premium: or in other words the Company will only charge the premium corresponding to four years.

Payment in advance of ten year's premium entitles the Insured to the reimbursement of two year's premium; with a further abatement of 10 p: cent: on the premium corresponding to the term of eight years: that is he will only be charged with the amount of eight year's premiums—less 10 p. cent.

The Company furnishes guarantees of the highest character, from the fact of there being no other Fire Insurance Company, at a fixed premium, having its head residence in the Argentine Republic; and also from the circunstance of large capital.

The Company's funds are deposited in the Provincial Bank.

Further particulars will be furnished on application at the Company's Offices. 93 xp n15

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF
ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½—RECONQUISTA—99½.

For Montevideo:

The Italian Steamer TEVERE, Captain Maccu, will leave on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 5 p.m., returning on Fridays and Sundays, at daybreak.

For Montevideo:

The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Magñasco, will leave on Saturdays at five p.m., returning on Tuesdays at six a.m.

For Montevidoo:

The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anavitarte, will leave on Wednesdays at 5 p.m., returning on Saturdays at daybreak.

For Montevideo:

The Oriental Steamer EL ORIENTAL, Capt. B. Boni, will leave on Mondays and Thursdays, returning on Wednesdays and Sundays. Passengers, parcels, and cargo taken at the usual rates.

For Salto and Ports:

The English Steamer VILLA DEL SALTO, Captain B. Magñasco, will leave on Tuesdays at ten a.m., returning on Saturdays at 6 a.m.

For Salto and Ports:

The Oriental Steamer RIO DE LA PLATA, Captain C. Anavitarte, will leave on Saturdays at 10 a.m., returning on Wednesdays at daybreak.

For Corrientes and Ports:

The National Steamers PROVEEDOR and AMILIA will leave alternately on Sundays, at 10 a.m.

In conjunction with the steamers Villa del Salto and Rio de la Plata the Mercedes will ply to Mercedes, and the Gualeguatchu to Gualeguanychu.

The Steamer Tevere can receive cargo to the amount of 170 tons for Montevideo.

The Steamers Villa del Salto and Rio de la Plata take cargo for Salto and Concordia only; freight $f.3 mpn. per 40 cubic feet, under the usual conditions.

The diligences of Nueva Palmira and Dolores, Banda Oriental, run in connection with the steamers Villa del Salto and Rio de la Plata, leaving Nueva Palmira on Wednesdays and Sundays, and Dolores, for Nueva Palmira, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

The Steamers Proveedor and Amilia can receive cargo to the amount of 200 tons at $f.16 per ton.

Small parcels, as Encomiendas, are to be allowed in the Agency only up to 5 p.m. the day before the sailing of the steamer.

Tickets are issued, cargo despatched, and all information of sailings, &c., given at the Agency—
99½—RECONQUISTA—99½.
xp s21

Photographic Gallery,
74—CALLE BELGRANO—74.

Carte-de-Visite Pictures, $50 per doz.
Life Size, with frame complete, 200 each.
Likenesses in Frames and Cases of all Sizes.
Porcelain Pictures for Breast Pins, $60 each.
Porcelain Pictures in Frames, from $80 upwards.
Likenesses on Metal Plates for Breast Pins, $30.

Successors to Meeks & Kelsey.
38 | 1m,m9

BARON LIEBIG'S
EXTRACT OF MEAT,
(EXTRACTUM CARNIS LIEBIG).

PREPARED BY THE BUENOS AYRES EXTRACT OF BEEF COMPANY.

STEAM PROCESS.

REDUCTION IN PRICE.

Having received of late innumerable applications for this invaluable restorative, together with many testimonials of very respectable families as to its efficiency in infantile debility, at the same time we exonerate ourselves of all blame for the late deficiency of supply. We are happy to inform all persons suffering from indigestion, mothers of family, and invalids in general, we have on hand the Genuine Article, prepared in strict accordance to Baron Liebig's Instructions, and from the Best Meat of Picked Cattle.

Jars containing 4 oz. [equal to 8lbs. of fresh beef], $30.

Jars containing 8 oz. [equal to 16lbs. of fresh beef], $55.

Jars containing 1lb. [equal to 32lbs. of fresh beef], $100.

Sole Agent for Buenos Ayres—
W. CRANWELL,
Pharmaceutist and Chemist,
199 | xp,j24 30 Calle Rivadavia.

THE NORTHERN RAILWAY,

TIGRE PORT DUES.

NOTICE.

On and after 1st March, 1867, the Public are informed that the Company will, in accordance with the powers conceded to them by the decree of the National Government dated January 23, 1865, begin to levy dues upon all vessels making use of the Company's mole or wharf at the Port of the Tigre. As required by that decree the Company have received the approval of the rates to be so levied in note from H.E. Señor Gonzales, Minister of Hacienda, of the 13th inst., they are as follows:

For vessels up to 20 tons burthen, $5 per day.
" from 21 to 30 tons, 8 "
" " 31 to 40 " 12 "
" " 41 and upwards, 20 "

The Resguardo of the Tigre has received the necessary instructions from the Government for the due collection of the above duties, and in the case of any disputes arising between the Company and private parties relative thereto, the subdelegado of the Resguardo may decide them.

LA ADMINISTRACION.
Buenos Ayres, Feb. 6, 1867. 173 | 14p,F27

KEAN & GOERKE,

Grocers, Provision Dealers,
Ship Chandlers, Custom-House Agents,
and Camp Agents in General.
For Sale from 5,000 to 8,000 Sheep, also several Leagues of Land to Sell or Rent, &c., &c., &c., &c.
76, 78, and 80 Calle Aduana,
(Opposite the Hotel Colon),
ROSARIO.

PASSENGER FARES

From 15th October, 1866, until further notice.

	1 Cls. Down.	2 Cls. Down.	1 Cls. Return.	2 Cls. Return.
Buenos Ayres, Boleteria Central, 117 Calle Lima, Plaza Constitution	$3	$....	$....	$....
Barracas	5	3	7	5
Lomas de Zamora	15	10	25	15
Glew	25	20	40	30
San Vicente	40	30	60	45
Donselaar	50	40	75	60
Ferrari	65	50	100	75
Jeppener	75	60	115	90
Facia.....	90	70	135	105
Gandara	110	80	165	120
Chascomus	110	90	165	135

xp,d7 THE ADMINISTRATION.

WELLS & YOUENS,
WOOL BROKERS
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
173—Calle de las Piedras—173.
143..xp o21

Diligence Office.

257—CALLE PIEDAD—257,

A new and well-app

THE "STANDARD"
Sent to Subscribers in Europe by each fortnightly mail.
SUBSCRIPTIONS.
Weekly Standard, £1 per Annum.
Daily Standard, £2 ,,
AGENTS.
Mr. G. Street, 30 Cornhill, London.
Mr. J. C. Sharpe, Reuter's Telegrah office, Southamptom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Standard.

"Nil falsi audeam, nil veri non audeam dicere."
CICERO.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1867.

LATEST FROM MONTEVIDEO.

(BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH).
April 10, 1867.

No cases of cholera have occurred since Sunday.

Diligences again.

Alarm last night in Matriz—candle fell—ladies fainted.

It has rained here all day.

No packet arrived.

ARRIVALS.

Carlota and Francasca, from Genoa.
David, from Bordeaux.
James, from Liverpool.
Catalina, from Barcelona.

REVIEW FOR EUROPE.

The most important political event of the fortnight has been the Diplomatic notes exchanged on the subject of the mediation proposed by the Government of the United States: we publish these documents to-day in a supplementary sheet. The answer of the Brazilian Government has not as yet appeared in any of the papers, but it is a stern refusal to make any terms with Paraguay so long as Lopez is President; thus it will be seen that all parties engaged in the present struggle reject peace, and the Paraguayan question can only be settled by the sword.

The Brazilian Commander, Caxias, who has promised so much, yet up to the present effected so little, is still occupied with the most gigantic preparations for a grand and decisive battle; he has sent up a body of men to meet Marshal Osorio on the banks of the Parana, at a place called Itapua, and it is said only awaits the arrival of that brave and distinguished General to advance on the enemy's lines. Marshal Osorio's high reputation for courage and generalship, is a sufficient guarantee that if the elements of success are entrusted to him, he will make good use of them, and by a forced march into Paraguay proper, at last effect what it appears idle to hope from the questionable abilities of the octogenarian Commander-in-chief. The very splendid army which the allies have ate Tuyuti, and the powerful fleet to co-operate with its movements have as yet done nothing, nor is it at all probable that they will attempt any decisive movement until Marshal Osorio has penetrated the enemy's country, and thus turned their flank. It is right however to remark that the Paragnayan lines are defended by an 'abattis,' which is all but impregnable, and that at such a distance from his country the Brazilian Commander is forced to act with the most studied precaution. Old men are now out of fashion, and the River Plate public would view with much greater satisfaction the nomination of Osorio of Porto Alegre to the Post of Commander than the noble Marquis Caxias, whose great titles have been acquired less by military distinction than civil merit.

In the Argentine provinces the National forces under General Paunero have just achieved a decisive victory over the rebels at a place called the Morro, in the province of San Luis. The headquarters of the rebels seem to be in the Province of San Juan. General Paunero is now advancing on Mendoza, 'en route' for San Juan. Our advices from the Interior go to show that the bulk of the people are loyal to the National Government, and refuse to fight against the National flag. The rebellion is as if it were forced on the people by a gang of irresponsible military leaders, who enrol all the wandering gauchos and malcontents, apparently with no other object than pillage. We have full confidence however in the ability of General Paunero, who commands the National forces. The enormous distances are the main elements of support upon which the rebels rely. General Paunero is an officer well adapted for this warfare. Some years past in what is called the Chacho war, this distinguished veteran in a few months quelled the disturbance, which seemed to be of a far more formidable nature than the present rebellion. In a few months we look forward to the restoration of the lawful authorities in the disturbed provinces, the dispersion of the rebels and the complete restoration of tranquility in the Interior.

The Governor of Buenos Ayres is still sojourning in the country districts, impelled by a desire to see the frontier commanders and estancieros in order to adopt more effective measures for the protection of life and property in those exposed districts, His Excellency has made a complete tour of the far South, has had frequent interviews with the different Caciques, and we believe concluded important treaties with these rather troublesome neighbors. Owing to the great increase of sheep the frontier lands are now coming into great request. The public land-office is now crowded; and as the new land law has been framed almost exclusively to meet the wants and requirements of the farmer, and the price moderate, the sales of public land are now greatly in excess of former years.

Sheep still continue extremely cheap, and several flocks have been sold during the fortnight at fifteen and twenty paper dollars per head, which is hardly half the price paid in former years; yet, notwithstanding this stupendous fall in the price of stock, our flocks are each year improving in quality, owing to the great care and expense of our farmers in crossing the breeds with the very best German and French rams. The present is consequently an unusually favorable occasion for our newly-arrived fellow-countrymen to embark in this business. There have been several estancia sales since the sailing of the packet, but chiefly of Government lands in the northern frontier of the province.

The alarm of cholera has caused the adoption of the strictest quarantine regulations in this and the port of Montevideo. There can be no doubt that the mortality in this city has during the last few weeks greatly increased, and the doctors have pronounced the existence of cholera, but the general impression is that we are experiencing a sort of Autumal epidemic which is this year more severe than usual. The Municipality of this city has taken several precautionary measures which it is to be hoped will lead to the best results.

The decision of the Supreme Federal Court, in the very important case of the Republic versus Stewart, in which no less than £40,000 sterling worth of British property was involved, has resulted in favor of Mr. Stewart, which when the merits of the case be taken into consideration is a splendid testimony of the integrity and impartiality of the Argentine Bench. We publish in our supplemental sheet the decision in this important case.

Money is extremely easy. Business is rather good. No failures have occurred, and all our banks and railways are flourishing. National Bonds ex coupon are quoted at 53, and Gas shares at 55 per cent. premium.

Exchange on England 49½.
Do on France 5.18 to 5.20.

THE WAR IN THE ANDES.

BATTLE OF MORRO.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Mercedes, April 10.

Victory by Arredondo—At 1.30, a chasque arrived from Rosario with despatches from the Minister of war for H. E. President Mitre—Victory over the rebels at San Ignacio.

Colonel Arredondo with 1600 men completely routed 3,500 rebels under Saa; leaving in our hands eight guns and 170 prisioners.—Many killed and wounded—Vigorous pursuit.

(Signed) JULIAN. MARTINEZ.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The National arms have just achieved a most brilliant and complete victory over the rebels. The national honor has been avenged—The expectation of the people fulfilled. A sanguinary and decisive engagement has taken place, the result of which is rescued from all uncertainty by the following extract from.

General Paunero's despatch.

"Colonel Arredondo detached by me with 1600 men for the Villa Mercedes, which had been pillaged by the Indians fell in with a body of the rebels from 3,500 to 4,000 strong with eight field pieces. Felipe Saa commanded in person and the battle commenced at San Ignacio, 4 p.m. on the 2nd inst. Colonel Iseas' men formed our left.—Segovia's regiment our right.

The enemy opened the attack by a cavalry charge, which was repelled by the 1st and 5th regiments; while a similar movement was made on our left, but here they were handsomely received by the 4th, 7th, and 8th, and finally recoiled before the steady fire of our infantry. They next tried the bayonet but were likewise decimated by our small arms. It was now our turn, and before they could recover the 6th of the line was ordered up, its gallant commander Campos boldly led them against the wavering columns. One of the traitors advanced and shouted out 'throw down your arms and'—before he could finish the sentence, Campos raised his sword and struck him to the earth, the men closed ranks and charging impetuously forward put the dispirited rebels to flight. Night coming on the pursuit was discontinued.

Our trophies are 80 prisoners, several stand of arms, and eight pieces of cannon. The number of killed and wounded on both sides is considerable.

On the first news of the fight I moved up to assist Arredondo and on my way met the flying rebels, 60 of whom I took prisoners.

These are all the details we have yet to hand, doubtless much more remains to be told; one thing is clear, a bloody battle has been fought, a glorious victory gained, the rebels are in flight, and we may add the pacification of the disaffected provinces will soon follow, all due no less to the ability of our generals than the unflinching loyalty of the men."

The hasty details of this decisive victory are as follows:—The enemy advanced at a quick march, and when in front of our forces formed line on the brow of a hill. The rebels were three times the strength of the National forces, their right wing consisted of Indians, flanked by cavalry. In the centre five regiments of infantry; on the left the artillery, ten pieces, and on the left wing large bodies of cavalry. Commander Campos opened the engagement with two small pieces of artillery, which poured in a well-directed fire on the rebels; the rebel infantry replied with musketry, the Mendoza Regiment behaving with great distinction. The 1st of the Line made some brilliant charges, but were driven back by the enemy's cavalry, which charged the National troops on all sides. For a moment our left wavered, and victory about to pronounce itself in favor of the rebels, when Colonel Arredondo ordered the 6th of the Line up, under the brave Campos. They advanced on the centre, and when within a few yards of each other both lines halted as if by mutual accord. Campos then immediately dashed forward, and with his own hand seized the rebel banner. A melé ensued. Campos was knocked down and left for dead. A most indescribable scene ensued, the whole army stood as it were mute spectators of the fight going on between Campos and the two rebel soldiers. The rebels seem at once to have taken fright they wheeled round and retreated the artillery opened fire on them, and the victory was complete.

The rebel artillery and some eighty prisoners fell to the conquerors, and but for the late hour at which the battle began, and the scarcity of horses, a pursuit would have been ordered. Paunero, who was coming up behind fell in with the fleeing rebels, and made numerous captures. It seems that the whole brunt of the fight fell on the infantry, as nearly all the cavalry fled when the fight began. Juan Saa, it is said, was present at the fight, and the rebel proclamations taken by Paunero were sent on to Buenos Ayres. The object of Saa appears to have been to cut Arredondo and Segovia off before Paunero came up. The total loss on the National Government side is set down at 100, that of the rebels is not stated, but must have been very severe.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Yesterday was another incessantly wet day. The rainy season seems to have set in rather early this year. The city may be said to be washed clean, and in the country district all the lagoons and rivers are full, the farmers are in good spirits, the camps were never in better condition, and the lambing season has commenced prosperously.

The first news in town yesterday morning was a telegram from Mercedes to the Government, announcing the complete victory of Paunero over Saa. Rockets were at once let off in the Plaza, and 'boletines' published. The news is of a highly satisfactory nature. We give it in another column.

Dr. Quintana has effected a complete revolution in the Provincial Chambers by his motion on Tuesday night, to have the proceedings in the house published in the newspapers at the expense of the Chambers. The motion was carried unanimously. We congratulate this distinguished Deputy on this decided move in the right direction. Previously the public knew little of any measure before the house.

The Guarani has arrived from Corrientes but has brought nothing very important from head quarters. Caxias continues with his preparations, and and now the most extraordinary precautions are being taken at the encampment in consequence of the rumoured existence of cholera in Corrientes. She will sail on the 12th.

We understand that Sr. Herrera, on behalf of the Municipality, has purchased a large site for a public cementery for the southern portion of the city. The ground, in question lies between Calle Brazil and Caseros, adjoining the branch railway from the Once de Setiembre to Barracas. We have not heard the exact amount paid. The next step for the Municipality to take is to remove the butchers market on corrales to the Paso de Burgos.

The committees of inspection now going round, are acquiring the most astounding facts, which goes to show what we have always said; that the houses in town are altogether insufficient for the population; in a small house in Calle Corrientes near San Martin they discovered no less than 104 persons living on the premises, at another place in Calle Defensa they found 20 pigs and 2000 cocks and hens on the premises, fines have been imposed but that will not meet the evil. We want more house accommodation, and above all things, sewers to carry off the filth of the city. A very experienced Doctor assures us that the whole soil of the city is impregnated with the filth of the 'communes.' This is a crying evil, we want sewers in every street in town.

A very respectable person writes to us to call the attention of the Municipality to the great neglect shown on the part of the 'basura' cartmen. He lives near the Retiro, and says that for six days no 'basura' cart has passed, and complains, with good reason, that the Commission, making domiciliary visits, will certainly fine him on account of the accumulated dirt, through no fault of his, when day after day they have been waiting for the cartmen to remove it The Municipality, in these times, should compel their servants to do their duty, for if otherwise, how is it possible to suppose that any one will submit to be fined for their dereliction of duty.

We are confidently informed that a new line of passenger and freight boats is about being established to ply between Montevideo and Rosario Oriental. The growing interests of this little town offer the fairest prospects for such an enterprise, and the scheme is rendered more popular by the small quota of the shares, which will place it within the reach of every one to subscribe. Already many merchants both here and in Rosario have given liberally, but it is not intended to be private, and a call has been made to stand by an undertaking, promising such advantages, and fraught with such interest to the country.

The genuine Seltzer water is now recommend, it has completely eclipsed Bagley's 'hesperidina' and the native 'gasiosa;' in fact, our friend Barton seems to have stolen a march on the Municipality by its introduction. It is a most grateful beverage, being perfectly mild and refreshing.

The plan of a general attack on the enemy's position at Tuyutí is now rejected, and if the American mediation has been productive of no other good, it has at least given us a view of the hostile camp, worth all the secret expeditions or watch-tower observations put together. Every man who crossed the enemy's lines with a flag of truce, reports their position impregnable. We are assured that Caxias sent some of his best officers to escort the peace party; their opinion is fixed, that it would take 100,000 men to storm that place with any hope of success. The Generalissimo has therefore determed to send up 20,000 men to join Osorio, who will invade Paraguay from the North; meantime the defences round the Allied camp are to be doubled, and the enemy pressed on the rear by Osorio's veterans, will be compelled to storm us in front, or fall back on Humaitá; either of which must prove equally destructive to Lopez.

The statistical returns of the immigration department for the present year are most favorable, and show a a steady increase over those of a corresponding period in 1866. January 1686, February 956, and March 1420. Total for the first quarter of 1867, 4062. This, of course only comprises those for this port, not counting as many more for Montevideo and elsewhere. Of these 1,420 for March, 596 were Italians, 217 French, 474 Spanish, 74 English, 20 Germans, 10 Basques, 10 Portuguese, 8 Brazilians, 3 North Americans.

DOES SHEEP-FARMING PAY?

One of the great questions of the day, at least the one that most interests sheepfarmers at the present time, when the price of wool, grease, hides, &c., is so unprecedentedly low compared with the high prices asked for land and provisions, as well as the increase in peons wages, &c., is—"Will the Sheep Business Pay?"—That during the past few years the employment of capital in the production of sheep and wool, has proved a most excellent investment, will hardly be denied, at least, by those parties who some 10 years, or more ago invested in Sheep at $12 or $15 per head, bought land at correspondingly low prices and during the interval disposed of portions of their surplus stock at the advanced rates which ruled just before the present extraordinary decline. But to the present holder of stock, or to parties possessed of small amounts of capital and desirous of investing, the present state of the market, added to the general cry of embarrassed sheepfarmers, that "Sheepfarming is done up," has led them to look upon the business with distrust. So much so, that during the months of February and March, when as formerly sales or purchases of sheep were heard of on all sides, this year scarcely an actual bona-fide purchase as a permanent investment has been made. It is true that now and then sales of sheep at different points have been announced and generally at a most astonishingly low price, but I am of the opinion that these will be found to have been the forced sale of some extravagant and thriftless farmer goaded on by a rapacious and importunate creditor.

It is a well-known fact that the majority of sheepfarmers are men possessed of little or no capital beyond what is invested in their flocks and holding but little ready money at anytime during the year, except in the immediate vicinity of the shearing season—when a sale is made of their produce.

These parties obtain an easy credit at many of the stores in the small towns in the camp as well as in Buenos Ayres. Purchasing as they do on credit, and obligated as they are by that same credit, to make their purchases more or less at one place, they are naturally compelled to pay a higher price than the party who buys for cash and deals wherever he can supply his wants to the greatest advantage to himself. It is much easier to run up a large account with the dealers than it is to pay one and so the sheepfarmer has found it.

Purchasing on credit everything he requires and many things he would not have bought had he been compelled to pay cash, relying on the sale of the wool to cancel his obligations, he has found the low prices obtained, coupled with the increased expenditures, render his income inadequate to fulfill the demands made at the end of the year. His creditors demand their money. His neighbors are all, more or less in the same situation and unable to assist him. What then remains for him to do? His only relief lies in a forced sale of all or a portion of the sheep. Hence the resource from which are derived many of the extravagantly low prices quoted from day to day.

True—there are no doubt legitimate sales at our low prices but I think they will be found as a general rule to be cases wherein the parties desirous of disposing of their surplus stock, have parted from their flocks the old and inferior animals and thrown them on the market at prices which would no doubt be extravagantly low for good sheep.

Good sheep with a strong proportion of ewes may be bought to-day I think at from $20 to 25 per head. Estimating as follows I think at these prices the business is very likely to prove remunerative.

1500 Sheep at 25 $.....	$37500.
1 Corral.....	3000
1 Rancho.....	3000.
4 Horses at 250.....	1000.
20 Rams. at 250.....	5000.
Maintainance 1st year & sundries.....	4500.
Capital required.....	$54,000 m|c.
Expenses 1st year.	
Rent of Land.....	5000
Shearing expenses.....	1500
Peon 6 months at $300...	1800
	$8,300
Maintainance 1st year provided for by capital	
Expenses 2nd year—	
Rent of Land.....	5000.
Shearing Expenses.....	2200.
Maintainance.....	3500.
5 additional Rams (250)..	1250.
Peon 12 months 300....	3600.
Sundries.....	450.
	$16,000 m|c.
Expenses 3rd year—	
Rent of Land.....	5000.
Shearing Expenses.....	3000.
Maintainance.....	3500.
8 additional Rams 250..	2000.
Peon.....	3600.
Additional Corral.....	3000.
Sundries.....	900.
	$ 21000.
Product of wool, skins, &c.	
1st year—	
225 ar. Wool at 70.....	15750
50 " " Borrego 50..	2500
Sheep-Skins, Grease, &c.	600
	$ 18850
2nd year—	
350 ar. Wool at 70.....	24500
50 ar. Borrego 50.....	2500
Sheep-Skins, Grease &c..	800
	$ 27800
3rd year—	
470 ar. Wool 70.....	32900
60 ar. " Borrego 50..	3000
Sheep skins, Grease &c.	1000
	$ 36900

Increase 1st year 600 ar., 2nd year 700 ar., and 3rd year 800 ar.

CR. RECAPITULATION.	
By product of wool, &c., three years.....	83550.
Sheep and Lambs in flk. 3600 a $ 25.....	90000
30 Rams say value 200....	6000
2 Corrals, Ranchos, Horses &c. valued at ⅔ cost price.....	6500
	$ 186050.
DR.	
To Expenses 3 years....	45300
	140750
Deduct capital invested..	54000
Nett gain in 3 years	$86,750 m|c.

If then a young man, sober and industrious, invests the above-named capital in a flock of sheep, gives them his undivided personal attention, I am of the opinion that at the end of three years the result will be a favorable balance on the agreeable side of his Profit and Loss account.

But this personal attention. "Aye theres the rut". To much is left to the discretion of peons who in many cases are drunken worthless fellows, not fit to take care of themselves. The duties of the shepherd, except at certain seasons of the year, are not arduous. Let him keep a peon only at such times as absolute necessity require say during the lambing season and Winter months. From the commencement of the lambing season I think he will not only find it convenient but profitable as then he will be enabled to part out the young lambs and place them with their mothers apart in a flock by themselves. By so doing a vast difference will be observed in the increase, a much larger proportion of lambs being safely reared. Heretofore a great mistake has been made in keeping too many sheep in one flock—I have often seen from 3500 to 4000 sheep in one herd during the lambing season and in charge of only one shepherd. This I assure you is no uncommon occurrence. What then must be the result when they are lambing at the rate of 100 or more a day naturally a large portion are guachado solely from this mistaken economy.

I have spoken above of personal attendance, of course those remarks would not apply to Estancieros or to parties of having peons by the month to take charge of sheep, has long been discontinued by a majority of sheep owners and the system of ¼ to ½ interest adopted. Hired by the month their principal object is to get through their daily labor as easy as possible and draw their monthly wages. Their main care being solely to prevent a mixture with other flocks and paying very little attention to the increase or cleanliness of the flock.

A policy that has recently been adopted and has proved to work exceedingly well, is that in vogue on Hale's estancia near the Fortin de Areco. The shepherds are hired at about $400 per month find their own horses and maintain themselves, thus deviating from the too general complaint of peons, that the living the quality and quantity of the food supplied them is unsatisfactory.

In addition to this monthly stipend, a liberal allowance is added of so much per head on the increasa of the year, this allowance varying according to the size of the flock, its proportion of bearing ewes and general condition. An allowance is also made on all the hides taken off and delivered in good condition.

By this arrangement the shepherd is induced to take good care of the flock, as of course the larger the increase the greater the shepherds gain. It has its advantages also to the Estanciero, as by these means the Shepherd (who as a class are migratory and pass but a little while in one place) is induced to complete the year to obtain the stipulated allowance on the increase. Again, the Estanciero has complete control of the flock, and can sell or part out at convenience, whereas in other cases it would be necessary to consult the interest of the medianero.

If then after reading this article any one with limited means should be induced to seek dame fortune in the shepherds crook, let him not be afraid to put his own shoulders to the wheel and remember that by his own personal supervision may be alone expect to succeed. Let him consult and take counsel from his successful and more experienced neighbor. Let him not be too avaricious, withdraw the Rams early. A lamb born in March is worth two born in October or November. Let him still remember that "all is not gold that glitters," nor to "count his chickens before they are hatched."

Long and severe storms occasion great losses, untimely 'secas' still greater, and he may find that at the end of the 3rd year, when the prize is in his grasp, some horrid 'epidemia' may sweep all away and leave the poor speculator like many others before him, high and dry on the bleak and and cheerless shore of ruined hopes and blighted expectations.

QUARANTINE IN MONTEVIDEO.

We have seen many of the arrivals in the 'Carmel,' all complain loudly of the wretched accommodation and scanty provisions on the island of Libertad. In a small room 30 metres square as many persons with baggage &c. were hurled promiscuously together so that it was found impossible to stretch oneself for sleep, and while some lay doubled up, many more had to pass the night outside.

The third class passengers were located in a narrow room, the only aperture a low door, and only separated from the sick Brazilian soldiers by a thin wooden partition. Thus the whole time they were breathing the same contaminated air, and two of the soldiers having died, the unfortunate emigrants were thrown into the greatest state of alarm.

On 31st. the provisions came short, the whaleboat called that morning with scarcely enough for breakfast. The commander sent ashore to say that there was nothing for dinner, but the port Captain refused to send off anything stating they had quite sufficient. That day they had no dinner and had the wind rose during the night or following day, god knows how they should have fared.

Those arriving in the 'Gerente' from Rio Grande three days afterwards were put with those of the 'Carmel' notwithstanding their protestations and liberated with them; that is to say, those coming from a port more infected than Rio Janeyro suffered a shorter quarantine. And more: four who arrived afterwards from the same port were only detained one day and a half.

These are simple undeniable facts which have been brought under our notice by the luckless sufferers and we take this early opportunity of expressing our most unequivocal cesure. But unfortunately this is no isolated case, and this most reprehensible negligence on the part of our public officials, is unfortunately attended with as much danger to the entire country as the inhabitants of Libertad, for thus instead of shutting off the infection, the healthy are here commingled with the infected, and are let loose se upon our cities, breathing cotamination and death around.

The 'Comision de Salubridad' should not allow this, better not have the farce of landing these on a desert island where they are half starved by the men who daily supply them. One passenger assures us that he paid $13 mpn. for six days support for himself and child and still could get nothing to eat but what his friends ashore sent off to him.

We feel bound to observe that all the passengers spoke highly of the Governor, Sr. Quijano who did his best to make them comfortable.

In view of these circumstances we again raise our voice to warn the public of the imminent danger attending the present measures. We are pleased to see our day-dream realized; a new hospital will soon adorn Flores island, it is a measure we have long advocated, and we now hope to see it crowned with entire success, meantime we cannot afford to look quietly on, something must be done and done at once and we call on Government to save us from the impending danger.

Siglo.

BANDA ORIENTAL.

Carmelo, April 6th 1867,

In the present dearth of news and with a vivid recollection of the past five or six weeks of dry burning weather, it is really refreshing to be able to say that we have just been visited with a three days "temporal" by which the ground has got a perfect soaking. Were the sheep farmers to issue a market report, it would, in the gladness of their hearts, run, rain is falling and grass is looking up.

A couple of days before the storm the people on the coast of the Martin Chico had a beautiful view of Buenos Ayres and the adjacent coast. I could distinguish the buildings plainly with the naked eye and with the help of a glass, the city seemed like fairy palaces, or lay glistening on the waters like the distant Aiden of the poet.

The authorities are now collecting the 'Contribucion directa'. Sheep are valued at 16 reals and the tax is levied at the rate of 4½ pesos for every 1000 pesos. The high valuation of sheep has given rise to many complaints, and numerous estancieros talk of protesting though with little hopes of success. If the Government think sheep are worth so much, would they object to the Contribucion being paid 'in kind'.

Fat novillos for the Saladero have fallen in price, fetching no more than 10 dollars. Twelve rials are paid for picked capones. Grease is bought in the camp at 12 rials per arroba and sheepskins at 2 dollars the dozen. There have been no sales of sheep lately.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 10, 1867.

Fixed price of Ounces	$400
Sovereigns,	122½
Do. Patacons,	25
National Bonds	53

The full particulars of the great victory over the rebels, gave an improved tone to the National Bond Market. National Bonds opened this morning with a bound at 53½, having closed yesterday at 52. The very sudden rise, however brought many sellers into the market, and as Bonds were forced on the Bolsa the rate receded. One or two outsiders bought largely, and these Bonds may be regarded as taken off the market and held in good hands. Things are brightening so in the Interior, that it is but reasonable to suppose National Securities will improve. In the early part of the day it was thought that the price at two o'clock would be 55. Two many were realising to admit of this, and as yet few orders have been received by the brokers. Money rules so easy that with a succession of good news there is every prospect of these Securities improving in value. The Provincial Bank holds eight millions, and money in the market very freely offered. Some bills were discounted to-day at 7 per cent. per annum.

The amortisation of the National Bonds, on the Buschental plan, finds many advocates, and is considered a very important measure for the credit of the country.

The Hotel San Martin, the building at the corner of Calles Cangallo and San Martin, and adjoining the Bolsa, has been sold in the sum of $3,456,000. It is one of the finest properties in town.

In Exchange the rate is without alteration. On England, 49½, and on France 5.18 to 5.20. About £200,000 passed.

In the wool plazas we have only heard of one good sale, 2,000 ar. fine mestiza of Mr. Patrick Martin, Arrecifes, at 74, and 120 ar. belly wool at half price. Owing to the wet weather there is very little doing in the plazas.

Price of Bonds in the liquidation, 53.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF W. MATTI & CO.,
30 Calle Cangallo.
The steamer Espigador, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Corrientes and ports.

STEAMBOAT AGENCY OF ALVAREZ & RISSO,
99½ Calle Reconquista.
Oriental steamer Villa del Salto, on Thursday, at 10 a.m., for Salto and ports.

SUMMARY FOR THE FORTNIGHT.

THE WAR IN THE NORTH.

DIARY AT HEADQUARTERS.

Saturday 23rd At 8 a.m. our batteries of Piris and Bon Fin received a despatch from our watch tower that a piquette of cavalry were advancing on the left. They let them advance to within half range and then opened a simultaneous fire till 2 p.m. during these 6 hours no less than 134 large Whitworth bolts were fired, but without receiving any reply. Fierce skirmishing in the centre, two Brazilians slightly wounded. The enemy swept off a few bareboned steeds, grazing outside our lines. At dawn the Orientals form for drill and the usual manœuvres are performed, an hour and a half afterwards they return to their post and all is again quiet. In the evening the 'guerrillas' are resumed and five more Brazilians are wounded.

Sunday, 24th. Raining heavily, and the camp impassible with mud. We have erected a spacious hut for the women, to protect them from the inclemency of the weather, and here they cook and mend our clothes, but rarely venture to the front, less from fear than the indecency of the enemy, who wander about in nature's simple garment. Very little fighting and only two disabled to-day. At sundown the squadron began to bombard the fort, which replied with nine field-pieces; the shock was so great that it was at first supposed to be an explosion, but as it was repeated at regular intervals the Admiral found out his mistake and desisted. Mass was celebrated at the Brazilian headquarters, the Generalissimo and staff assisting. The squadron and land batteries kept up a heavy fire after dark, to which the enemy answered with music and loud vivas, but the rain descending in torrents soon quenched their spirits.

Monday, 25th. Hostilities commenced by the Brazilians before sunrise, who were reinforced by 250 men from Corrientes, reported by the doctors quite recovered, but I fear it will be some time before they fee themselves again: some officers have likewise returned to their command. At four p.m. several divisions turned out for rifle practice. Rations of flour and fresh meat were served round to the Orientals. Notwithstanding the rain skirmishing continues, and one officer was brought in severely wounded. The engineers are busy in front, and a troop of waggons with stakes were sent them under a strong escort.

Tuesday, 26th. Some sail transports have arrived at Itapiru with war munitions and 400 men for the Brazilians. The land batteries threw 50 round of solid shot at the enemy's position in the woods. The watch-tower reports the passage of the enemy's lines by a flag of truce, and Captain N. Galeano starts at once to meet it. He returned with Lieutenant Kirkland, the Commander of the United States gunboat Wasp, who proceeded straightway to Marquis Caxias' tent, and then went on board for Montevideo. The Paraguayan officers who accompanied the commissioner assured us that peace would be concluded in a couple of days; that Marshal Lopez complained of his health being affected by the innumerable sufferings and inconveniences of the protracted campaign, and was seriously thinking of taking a run to Europe to recruit it. There is another man brought in severely wounded, belonging to the 39th battalion, 'voluntarios.'

Wednesday, 27th. Sergeant-Major Hipolito Coronado, Commander of the Oriental horse, has been instructed to hold himself in readiness to act on any point. A Paraguayan was promoted in the Oriental service.

Thursday, 28th. Wet and cold. No more fighting nor bombarding. The works in front are concluded and the engineers returned. Osorio anxiously looked for.

LATEST FROM CORONDA.

ENGLISH ESTANCIEROS GOING A-HEAD.

LAND RISING IN VALUE.

Our advices from Coronda are of the most favorable character: Messrs. Talbot have recently started in the estancia business, they have a fine territory 4 leagues and are about to stock it. Messrs. Kemmis and Cookson's estancia promises to be the model place in the Province of Santa Fé, the sheep are doing well and only the the old ones have died off, some flocks suffer from a swelling in the head which generally proves fatal. Mr. Patrick O'Shea, who had driven his flock up there to settle, found so many of his sheep dying off with this disease that he wheeled round and drove his sheep back and is now settled on some spot nearer Rosario.

Captain Winthrop has a very splendid estancia five leagues which is ably managed by Mr. Gape as the place is new there is as yet very little stock on it.

Messrs. Cay and Patten have just purchased two leagues of very prime land. Messrs. Talbot & Richardson have been up there looking for a good piece of land and in fact there are crowds of Englishmen at Rosario and Cordova looking for lands from the appearance of things good land up there will sell now for about five thousand patacons per league.

ROSARIO.

THE SO-CALLED CHOLERA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

— April 5, 1867.

The one-absorbing topic here, to the exclusion of all others, is the disease which is called cholera, by the medical men of the place. The news from the Interior, even were we in possession of any, would be entirely secondary to this alarming subject. You will consequently accept this as a cholera communication, and subject it to a proper fumigation, before giving it to the public, for fear of accidents.

The question is, have we the cholera amongst us, or is it a deadly disease, proceeding from local causes, and taking a strictly sporadic form? I most unhesitatingly pronounce it the latter; and I do not consider it an adverse argument to this asseveration, that the disease takes some of the forms and symptoms of the true cholera.

There is a disease known in Europe, denominated by English physicians as autumnal cholera, and by the French physicians 'cholera sparadique,' that attacks the people living in badly-ventilated and squalid districts of large towns. French scientific men say that in its intense form it is similar in its symptoms to the imported cholera; but, as the qualifying adjective denotes, it is not epidemic; and they also agree that, like the Asiatic form, it is not contagious.

I shall not take it upon myself to speak scientifically, or even authoritatively, on the subject; but common sense dictates the conviction that between the epidemical form of cholera and a sporadic disease, however similar and deadly, there is a wide and consolatory gulf; and I complain that the medical gentleman and the authorities of Rosario have not taken the measures to make the people comprehend this difference. Hence, owing to the impossibility of the great bulk of the community to discriminate, an unfounded alarm has taken possession of the public, which of itself is sufficient to produce serious consequences on the public health. All forms of diarrhœa and dysentery possess more or less affinity to the disease we know by the name of cholera; and few are ignorant of the powerful effects of fear upon the digestive organs and the bowels.

I consider that what we suffer from at this moment in Rosario, and which is being felt in San Nicolas, San Pedro, and will undoubtedly show itself in Buenos Ayres, is nothing more than what the English physicians call autumnal cholera, probably in a more intense form, but proceeding from the same causes: predisposition of the system to disease by bad living, dirty and intemperate habits and exposure; and the disease is undoubtedly intensified and rendered fatal in many cases by fear.

I am consequently thoroughly convinced that the disease is not in the atmosphere; were it so, why should it not develop itself during hot and sultry weather, instead of waiting for the cool breezes of autumn? It is because it has required the hot and sultry weather, united with other causes, to sow the seeds of the disease in the system, and which require more or less time to mature, and even then are generally developed by some action that has brought on a fit of indigestion or some other attack.

The cholera really to be feared is that which the scientific world is unanimous in declaring, is propagated by the air, and spares no one. The healthy man is just as liable to be carried off as the sickly and weak. This is the only cholera to be feared by the public at large, and such a cholera there is not the slightest reason to suspect its existence amongst us up to the present time; and the setting in of the winter months precludes the probability of its visiting us, even should it exist in this fatal form in other parts of South America.

Now, let us see what causes may have operated to bring the disease which is actually amongst us, and which, from the apparent impossibility of its cure, has spread such an alarm in the public mind.

First, we will mention the fruit.

Secondly, the weather.

Thirdly, the water.

And, fourthly, the action of terror.

This season has been noted for the bad quality, of the immense quantity of water-melons produced in the country; the lower orders of the populace actually cram themselves with this fruit; there are no limits to their voraciousness; and, what is strange, they eat the green fruit in preference to the ripe, under the pretext that the latter is 'pasada.' Peaches also have been abundant, but only to be had in such a green state, that prudent people abstained from eating them. I have witnessed men, women, and children cramming themselves with trash that a good farmer would hardly suffer his dogs to eat.

During the fruit season we suffered from a most unhealthy state of the atmosphere: close, heavy, sultry weather, with continual northerly winds, that of themselves caused headaches and heaviness.

Then the water of the Parana. I am not one of those who believe that the waters of the river have been contaminated by the dead bodies thrown into it at the theatre of war. These have been few. But there is another more powerful reason for the insalubrity of the waters of our river. It is many years since the Paraná has been so flooded as in this, and for such a length of time. The waters have consequently overflowed all the immense tracts of low lands that border the river, and have swept them of the accumulation of years. The immense amount of 'debris' of animal and vegetable matter, rotting and festering for a dozen years on these low lands must have impregnated, to a most deleterious extent, the waters of the Paraná. I have remarked, that these have been so obnoxious at times to the smell and taste, that I have not been able to drink them. Besides this the water-carts here, as well as in B. Ayres, take up the water near the shore, where there is no current, and where consequently the action of the sun intensifies its pestilential qualities.

Have we not here an agglomeration of causes sufficient in themselves to sow the seeds of a fatal disease, that only requires an indication or a panic to develop itself? I most certainly think so.

Now, who are the people who have been the victims of the so-called cholera?

Exclusively those who may be supposed to have been intemperate in the use of fruit, people who labor in the sun, who live in dirty habitations, and who drink copiously of the waters of the river. While amongst the better classes, those who may be supposed to have cleanly habits, whose occupations were not such as to cause continual thirst, whose regular hours of meals prevented them from eating large quantities of fruit. Amongst this class we have not had as yet one single case of the prevailing disease.

The impression caused by the uniform fatality of the cases of disease is mitigated by an important fact. The authorites of Rosario may literally be said to have done nothing to save the people. Two or three members of the Municipality have employed themselves actively, and for their honor I will mention their names:—Messrs. Luis Lamas y Hunt, José F. de Paz, and B. Ledesma.

There were no arrangements made to transport the patients to the Lazaretto. There was scarcely a case in which the disease had not developed itself beyond all hope, before proper medical attendance could be had. Now private individuals are taking the thing in hand. There is now a carriage-litter, and measures are being taken to insure immediate medical attendance on the earlier stages of the disease. Every patient taken to the Lazaretto died within a few hours; but every one of them was taken there in a dying state. So much in extenuation of our medical men; but I take issue with them on the subject of allowing an unfounded alarm to be spread, when it was in their power to allay it or prevent it altogether.

The weather since the 31st has been cold and rainy, and no appearance of its clearing up; but still the disease clings to the town and carries off seven or eight every day. That is to say, these deaths occur; a proportion of them, of course, are from other causes.

I should like here to reiterate the desire that the National Government send up a commission of medical men to report.

Yours, &c.,

W. P.

THE URUGUAY FOSSILS.

There is probably no science which has more attractions for educated men than Geology. Hutton, Lyell, Playfair, and a whole host of others have captivated the imagination and enchained the reason of thinking man by the depth of their researches and incontrovertible deductions. For a while the grand discoveries of geology clashed with reason and disturbed the most settled pious convictions. The Deluge, for instance, was the first stumbling block in its way, but geology was then in its infancy, and after a little research the geologists found a ready explanation of this historic catastrophe, and the existence of marine deposits at the tops of the highest mountains was ascribed to this very cause.

That there are still many geological theories or deductions impregnable to reason every one must admit, but that therefore the science should be so discarded, as it apparently is in Buenos Ayres, we cannot excuse.

On our office table lie at present a few fossils, dug from the bed of the Uruguay river, of which, although we duly notified the public, not a single reader of the *Standard* has as yet called to inspect. These bones have been for so many ages embedded in the sands of the Uruguay, that they are of a most extraordinary dark green color, and may be regarded as the greatest River Plate curiosities of the day. Of enormous dimensions, they at once suggest the Megatherium or Mastodon species; but these fossils are of so peculiar a shape as to preclude this idea; and, lost in our calculations as to their nature, we are carried back to the most primeval ages.

That there is a wide field in the River Plate for the geologist none can doubt, since from the muddy 'arroyos' in the camp, to the lime hills which overhang the Paraná, mouldering records and decaying bones have yielded their tributes to the ancient history of the world.

In the disquisitions on the Megatherium, are we not carried back even to the darkest recesses of antiquity; and do not the bones picked up by the 'gauchos' of Chascomus point to epochs when truth and fable were inseparably blended? Inspiration, happily rescues from doubt the history and origin of the human family, the early history of our race is complete, and, beyond question, but by the lights of geology has not the ancient history of the world undergone the most extraordinary modifications? The geologist down in the bowels of the earth has discovered the hieroglyphics of her annals during thousands of years before it was occupied by his own race. Have we not gathered from the gifted researches of the late Cardinal Wiseman the inscriptions of nature embedded in the hills, thus saved from the destroying power of man and the elements? Time, as it were, has itself respected the only records of its own lengthened duration.

These Uruguay fossils, the property of a poor French peon, would in Europe be of the most incalculable value; here, although they point to some antediluvian record as yet undiscovered, they are useless.

One of the most favorite theories of geologists is, that previous to the creation of man the earth was inhabited by races of animals that were successively overwhelmed by destructive convulsions. Who knows that these very bones which now lie on our office table have not belonged to one of these extinct races. Certain it is that they belong to some animal of the greatest antiquity, and utterly unknown to modern natural history.

We believe it is admitted that the Megatherium was the largest animal of the Ancient World, and the one of all others that deviates most from the ordinary form of animal life. Possibly the very fossils about which we now write belonged to another equally monstrous but extinct race, the Dinotherium. We believe in no part of the American Continent have the latter fossils been yet discovered, whilst, on the contrary, the Megatherium is almost exclusively South American, and these monsters are supposed to have existed in the early age of the Tertiari strata of the earth, the age of crocodiles and Lizards.

The exciting interest which these fossils awake may be sufficient excuse for calling so much attention to them. We confess we regard them as the grandest phenomena of animal nature, and hope that Dr. Burmeister, or some geologist reader, will inspect them and favor us with a dissertation. There is nothing repugnant or unclean in the examination of such fossils. Time has invested them with a hallowed and mystic aspect: the green waves of the Uruguay have washed over them possibly since the river existed.

They possess for us the very highest interest. Our sympathies are, as it were, enchained, when we gaze on them and think that they once had life. The collection of these fossils is so large that we at present, for convenience sake, have only received a few, but the owner informs us that they would almost fill the *Standard* office. Anxious though we be to augment our Museum, we have no ambition to crowd our office with such antediluvian bones, prostrate relics of bygone ages. Such speaking emblems of primeval death are ill-suited for the noisy office of an editor, who still pulls against the current with one oar.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR IN THE CAMP.

Special despatch for the Standard,

Azul. March 29th, 1867

As little of importance occurred since my last letter from the Monte. I preferred waiting until I should arrive here, when I would have something of interest to communicate.

We left the Monte at daybreak on 20th. The morning was fresh and the oblique rays of the rising sun threw a marvellous tint upon the little town.

All the leading men in the town accompanied his Excellency to the border of the partido Las Flores where the inhabitants had come out *en massé* to meet us, by some mistake however we missed them and did not come up with them until within about four leagues of Flores. The road in was a regular triumphal march, at every pace of the way we were met by fresh neighbors who came to welcome the Governor. In the Plaza a large house was elegantly prepared for his reception.

Las Flores is quite a new-town, but full of vigor, it is scarcely ten years founded and therefore cannot be supposed to rank with the Monte which is more than half a century old but the difference is that whilst almost the whole of this partido is monopolized by a couple of men. Las Flores is divided amongst a number. Its streets are wide its edifices are well built and it can boast of many large enterprising firms, several good shops, and an enlightened society.

On the whole the town strongly resembles Chivilcoy, except in its schools.

The Governor has interested himself in all the wants and grievances of the district, and promises to do all he can to remove them in everything except supplying of funds for public buildings, in which the neighbours themselves display the greatest backwardness.

Education here, as in the other towns, is sadly deficient; not one-tenth part of the youth receive instruction. Of the public buildings the most creditable is the cemetery, but the church and school are really a disgrace to this pretty little town.

On the night of the 21st a grand ball was given to His Excellency: the whole town was there, and dancing was kept up with great animation till daylight, the Governor taking an active part.

With many fond reminiscences we left the little town at 2 p.m. of the 22nd.

The townsfolks accompanied us as far as the Estancia de la Candelaria, where we had arranged to stop the night, eight leagues from Flores, on the road to Tapalque. Here the inhabitants of the partido had assembled in crowds, and on the arrival of the Governor he was enthusiastically cheered; as it was already quite dark the scene was rendered doubly effective by the large fires on which they were preparing the 'carne con cuero.' The worthy proprietor conducted us to his house, where a simple camp dinner was spread; His Excellency appeared to relish the plain fare, and following his example we all ate heartily. The wine, though scarce, was very good, and between it and the songs of the country people outside the time passed so quickly that it was after 11 o'clock before we broke up. The night was sharp, and as only one hundred beds could be provided a great many were obliged to sleep on the floor.

On the following morning we again took the road, amid the best wishes of the people, arriving at Tapalque somewhat after 5 in the evening. This little village was all preparation, and seemed determined not to be out-done by its more populous neighbours. Some 6 or 8 houses, with a fair sprinkling of chacras, compose the town, which is situated some 12 squares from the river of that name. There is no school nor church, and the 'juzgado' is of mud with straw roof.

On the morning of the 24th, after a conference with the authorities as to the wants of the place, we resumed our journey, and stopped at Azul about 5 p.m. A league and a half from the town we were met by some 50 of the townspeople to welcome the Governor, headed by the Justice of the Peace, Don Enrique Aramburi, and in the town a magnificent reception awaited us. The crying abuses under which these poor people live being the object of His Excellency's visit, we set to work at once. On the evening of the 26th a meeting of the principal residents was held, to adopt measures against the Indian incursions, when several important resolutions were taken. The next day the Governor and Com. Barros proceeded to the camp for the purpose of inspecting the troops, and fixing on a site for the new town, to be called Bolivar.

On the 28th, the Governor received a deputation of seven of the most influential Indian Chiefs; a long friendly interview took place; having made himself acquainted with all the wants of the people, his Excellency started for Tandil, where he was received by 40 of the residents at a dinner, followed by a ball in the evening. The narrow streets of this town are miserably dirty and the church threatens to fall. The Governor is well pleased at the tokens of respect and attention which he everywhere received.

Tandil, April 1st. 1867.

As I mentioned in my last of 29th. ult. we left Azul at daybreak while the neighbors, who had intended to accompany us, were yet wrapt in the arms of Morpheus, a couple of hours later we arrived at the estancia of Sr. Lavoa where we sat down to a choice breakfast of 'carne con cuero.' Here we took leave of Commander Alvaro Barros and Maximo Gomez who had accompanied us from town. At the 'Arroyo de los Huesos' which divides this Partido from Azul, a small escort of forty National Guards were drawn up to receive His Excellency, they were all mounted on white chargers and with the B. Ayres flag in front presented a very imposing sight.

A few leagues further we were met by the villagers, who had sallied forth 'en gran tenue' to welcome us. As we entered the town we were favorably impressed, for though like Azul the houses were not whitewashed, still the clean red color of the new bricks contrasted favorably with the black mud walls we had left behind, and gave an air of cheerfulness and comfort to all around, besides this the houses are less scattered, and the streets are wider and better built. Iavailed my self of my proximity whilst here to pay the famous Rocking Stone a visit; it is really a wonder, and would well repay the fatigues and inconveniences of any journey to see this massive block of solid granite oscilating to the breeze. The only public buildings of which the town can boast are the city hall and public school; the latter seems more for ornament than use, there it stands a perfect model of architectural beauty, but not alone unproportioned for future increase, but altogether inadequate for present wants. This is but the natural and evil effects of a system of centralization, by which such plans are sent into Buenos Ayres, and indorsed with a strict regard to economy, but without a thought for the present requirements or growing necessities of the people.

The Tandilians are naturally of a sportive turn and close to the town is the carrera gauchá a splendid course and though small, is no ways infegior to Belgrano. Here they frequently have races for which some fine horses are entered, but the natives have no idea of fair play, and the honor of the turf is most shamefully violated by a system of dodgery and cheating. His Excellency invited the Juez de Paz and corporation on behalf of the public to lay before him their wants and grievances; a long conference ensued, of which the Governor took notes, that he might attend to their despatch on his return to the capital.

30th. The Governor presided at the opening of the school and distribution of premiums: an impressive discourse was pronounced on the occasion by Dr. Pastor Obligado, who had been sent to represent the Inspector. His Excellency said in reply he was ever happy to assist in any way the education and amelioration of the lower classes. Unfortunately as yet this system was very imperfect and needed much reform. Scarcely one-tenth of the youth received instruction, and some of those little boys were ignorant of the first rudiments of education. He felt bound to remark that the female school of the Sociedad de la Beneficencia was better managed.

Yesterday his Excellency attended the summer meet of the Sociedad. There were great numbers from all parts, and perfect order prevailed.

To-day we attended a farewell banquet, given by the townsfolk on the occasion of his Excellency leaving tomorrow for Dolores, via Arenales. During our short stay here the people appear to have exhausted their generosity to make us comfortable. The Municipal hall was fitted up in regal style for our reception, and every day the table was provided in a manner far superior to any of your city hotels.

The CENTRAL ARGENTINE RAILWAY

The Prime Minister of the National Government, on the 7th of March last, dispatched a note to Mr. Thomas Armstrong, the Resident Director of this Company, requesting information on the following points:—

1st. That as nearly all the calls on the shares are now paid up, that is to say 2000 belonging to the Government and 6000 to private parties resident in the River Plate, it was desirable to know why they had no voice in the affairs of the company nor participation in its management.

2nd. That as the last call was now about to be paid up it is a matter of surprise that the works of the road have been stopped, and it is essential that the cause of this be explained.

3rd. That the period for the conclusion of the works will expire in May, 1868. The Government wishes to know if the company will be able to comply with this stipulation, as it is a great loss to the country and to the public the partial opening of the line.

4th. That the traffic returns of the portion of the road already open is very unfavorable, and that the company should now and then supply the Government with information. The want of stations and a telegraph line is also felt, and although the Government does not pretend to interfere in the tariff still the rates seem high, and if lowered would defeat competition and secure increased traffic.

5th. What about the lands conceded to the company: a very large tract of territory has already been handed over, and yet the Government is ignorant what steps the company has taken to introduce emigration and people these lands. This is the most important of all matters, and the Minister calls for the fullest information.

Mr. Thomas Armstrong sent the following reply, on the 16th March, to Dr. Rawson, the Prime Minister:—

1st. That according to the statutes of the company, approved by the Government, River Plate shareholders have a right to name a general agent or prox. in London, or if they prefer can register their shares and name, their own prox. to represent them at the meetings and even to collect the annual interest.

2nd. That as to the stoppage of the works there is no great room for complaint, inasmuch as the company constructed 120 miles of the road previous to receiving a rood of the land conceded, and also that the contractors have stipulated to receive half of said lands in payment for the construction of the road,

3rd. As to the fulfilment of the conditions and stipulations of the contract none have greater interest at stake than the company, but the Paraguayan war has greatly interfered with the work: the peones to escape military service left the work, and even the telegraph-posts bought in Corrientes have not yet come to hand. On the other hand the great financial crisis in Europe caused no interruption in the remission of rolling-stock and rails, but the loss of the Rosetta in the port of Buenos Ayres, and the barque Onivar in front of Maldonado, were serious drawbacks.

4th. As to the slight traffic: the real cause of this is that the troperos pass the worst part of the road before they reach Frayle Muerto, and then they push on with their bullocks to Rosario, Mr. Ogilvie, the traffic manager, is, however, of the same idea as the Minister as to low fares. A special agent of the company has arrived and is at present at Rosario. Mr. Ogilvie will be most happy to supply the Minister with the fullest particulars at all times.

As to the introducing immigrants to settle on the lands Mr. Armstrong is unable to give the Minister any positive information, but in a few weeks he expects the fullest advices touching this matter, as also about the stations.

BATTLE OF TINOGASTA.

DEATH OF COLONEL CORDOVA.

At noon on the 4th inst. the town of Tinogasta, occupied by Colonel Cordova's division, was attacked by a body of the rebels 1,000 strong. So sudden was the onslaught that the garrison made no defence, an unpardonable lassitude appears to have reigned throughout the ranks, no outpost had been placed to give the alarm or guard against attack, and scarcely was the alarm given when the enemy were upon them, driving them back at every point with great slaughter. The suburbs were speedily occupied by the victorious rebels, who only halted to await the arrival of their reinforcements, before making the decisive assault. This gave the Colonel time to rally his men and as they came straggling in one by one, they were formed in the Plaza, all the advances to which were hastily blockaded and in this way, he prepared to await the advance of the enemy.

Meantime Varela with 300 Chilian infantry had come up, and having effected a junction with the 1st corps, the united band poured down on the Plaza from all sides. The attack was irrisistible, several of the palisades were forced and the defenders killed, A general panic ensued, all made for the nearest egress or hid themselves in the adjoining houses. Colonel Cordova behaved with the most becoming bravery and taking up his position in front of his men endeavored to restore their confidence by his heroic conduct. At first his efforts were successful and many of the foremost assailers fell before the steady fire of his men; in fact had he escaped it is probable the enemy would have recoiled with loss; but as it was both he and his brave aide-de-camp were picked down by the rebel bullets and the day was lost.

On our part we have to regret Lieutenant Lopez and Comandante Soria with forty file killed, and assistant Surgeon Sor. Languer Major Barcala, and several others wounded.

The enemy have suffered but slightly, their total loss being only 6 killed including one Lieut. Col. Demetrio Lopez and few wounded.

The results of the day have unfortunately been very serious to the National cause, and nothing but the most wanton negligence could possibly have brought about such a result. The garrison was more than a match for their assailants, and with a little care the place might have been made tenable against twice the force. Not even the determined valor of Cordova, who nobly shed his blood sooner than surrender, could excuse his stupidity and carelessness in bivouacking unprotected in the very centre of the rebels. The very defences he raised were worse than useless, for whilst too weak to stop the advance of the enemy they only served to prevent the retreat of his own men. Thus all were pent up as in a corral, with but one opening, through which the victors rushed in with irresistible fury. Not one man escaped, all were made prisoners, and 500 muskets, ammunition, and a large number of horses and cattle fell into the hands of the insurgents; but not content they sacked and pillaged the whole town, leaving only the church and sacred ornaments untouched.

By this time the rebels are on their way to the nearest town to repeat the tragedy. The inhabitants are in the greatest alarm; the local forces are no use, and nothing but the presence of the Paraguayan veterans can stay the marauders. Comandante Quiroga is reported to have been shot by the rebels at Tinogasta.

ENGLISH RACES.

This year we have no meeting at Belgrano; a short time ago we published an account of races held on one of the principal estancias in the South. We are now sincerely gratified to learn that the efforts of the gentlemen who took so prominent a part in getting up the same, have not been in vain.

We believe subscriptions have already been raised to a considerable amount, and our camp friends hold an English meeting at Randle's (better known as Suttons,) near Ranchos, at the end of the month or during the first week in May.

If we are rightly informed they will be supported from town, more than one horse being spoken of as likely to stretch his legs away from home.

This is a step in the right direction, and the more meetings of this description, the more certain we may be that our races will improve instead of degenerate.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. MR. DILLON.

With pleasure we learn that the Theological Students of the Bishop's College have, in appreciation of the high talents of their learned Professor, the Rev. Mr. Dillon, and on the occasion of his birth-day, presented him with a magnificent gold watch, with the following appropriate inscription:

Patritio Josepho Dillon, Presbytero.
In Seminario Conciliari, Archidiœcesis, Bonaerensis.
Antecessori Doctissimo.
Onomastico Eius, Die, Fauste, Feliciter, Redeunte, Sacrarum Litterarum ac Theologiæ Dogmaticæ Auditores.
Gratulantes,
Hoc Grati Animi Signum,
Lubenter,
D. D. D.
V. Cal. April, anu R. S. MDCCCLXVII.

MONTEVIDEO.

Saturday March, 6th, 1867

The storm which prevented all steam communication between this city and Buenos Ayres, during the last three days, is now over. The fall of rain has been very great, and it came most providentially to clense the city at a time when foul odors assailed one in every street and an alarm of cholera was general. Fortunately there has been no sign of the epidemic since the death of Dr. Sollito, and much difference of opinion prevails about his case: it seems the immediate cause of his attack was a supper on preserved oysters. Poor fellow, he was to be married this week!

It is gratifying to find the mortality and hospital returns even below the average, and as the letters from Rio Janeyro say that the epidemic (if even it existed) has completely disappeared, we may reasonably hope there is no fear of a visitation in the River Plate, now that the winter is coming on. Some telegrams from Buenos Ayres say there were 50 cases there within the last two days, but at the most I suppose it only means a prevalence of dysentry. Meantime the Capitane has published a decree that all vessels from Argentine ports must bring health-papers, and to-day it is rumored the authorities on both sides of the river intend to impose quarantine mutually, which alarms intending steamboat passengers.

The steamer Cacique, now plying to the Cerro, is found a great convenience, and General Flores made a trip on Thursday. His Excellency is shortly going to Colonia, to see Capt. King's new docks.

Mr Peeler, an American citizen who offered sometime since to clear the Port of Buenos Ayres of its old wrecks and anchors (but was of course refused) has obtained the contract for earthworks for the Durazno railway, as far as Las Piedras: the distance is about 16 miles.

Mr. McKinnon has sent in his plans of the new Lazzaretto, to be built on Flores Island: this site is much better than the present one at Rat Island.

The Cricket club holds a meeting on Monday night at Hotel Blin. The English races, autumn meeting, come off this month.

A few days ago some officers of the U. S. steamer Wasp had a narrow escape, boating: they were going to row near Sta. Lucia, and on reaching the bar of that river their boat capsized. The officers and men, eight in number, were rescued from a watery grave by the efforts of a neighbor named Condel, to whom it is said they made a present of the boat, in token of gratitude.

It is not true that Sr. Ayala, of the house of Ochoa y Ca. got the big prize of the Argentine invalid, lottery. There has been so much grumbling about this lottery that people will never again give their money unless they understand clearly the purpose &c.

Sig. Giovanni Batista Raffo has presented his credentials and been received as Italian Chargé d'affaires.

A case was yesterday laid before the British Chargé d'affaires, praying for redress: some six on seven Spanish youths came from Cadiz in an English vessel, their ticket expressing they had paid their passage to B. Ayres. The captain and consignee refused to give them a passage to that city: as yet I have not heard how it resulted.

The Emigration office, publishes its returns for March: 114 emigrants found employment, but no fewer than 201 applications for artisans and servants were received at the office. If we had 109 arrivals daily from Europe they would all find employment.

The slaughter at the saladeros during the last 4 months foots up to 211,369 head of cattle, the principal killers being Lefone, Piñeyrua, and Paulet.

Among recent arrivals here is Mr. Coglan, C.E., and by way of coincidence the *Tribuna* to-day has a suitable article on Water-supply. The *Siglo* states that Bishop Vera will probably leave for Rome next French packet: it seems the Pope has sent a circular invitation to his 900 Bishops, to attend the (18th) centenarian celebration of St. Peters death.

To-night there will be a second display of the transparent pictures of the Life of Christ, at the philharmonic: In my next I shall give a special account of the exhibition.

Mr. Spruuck has received an invoice of 2,000 volumes of the Tauchnitz edition of English works, which he sells every cheap.

Enclosed herewith is a very interesting correspondence from Cabral. Respecting the arrest of Baron Max Versen on board the French packet at Rio, it is likely the Brazilians will get into trouble with Count Bismark and the King of Prussia: the Baron is both a medical man and a distinguished soldier, having served with great *eclat* in the late campaign against Austria.

It is said he was *en route* for Paraguay, but I think they had no right to arrest him unless trying to run the blockade or crossing the allied lines.

The Liverpool steamer Ada was almost lost on her voyage from the River Plate: she broke a crank and the machinery became unmanageable; Capt. Pim got her under sail, but a thick fog came on, and she nearly ran on an Island off Rio: thanks to the diligent watchfulness of the Captain she reached that port safely.

Advices from the Amazons speak of fresh movements on the frontier by the Peruvians, who have sent 500 men to occupy Iquitos and supported this movement with two gunboats.

MAILS FROM CHILE.

TRUCE WITH SPAIN.

We have files of the *Mercurio* to Feb. 20th. A truce has been concluded with Spain, but not officially announced: some of the papers fiercely oppose it. Some fortifications are still being carried on and a few 600-pounders landed at Valparaiso. The Archbishop and President had both arrived from Santiago. Mr. Meiggs raffle, like that of the Argentine Invalidos, was expected to come off some time or other. It is proposed to build docks and wharves at Valparaiso. Mme. Mollo sang Lucia de Lammermoor for her benefit: the public threw her handfuls of gold and silver, and presented her with several *cadeaux*. Mr. Gotlschalk is singing at Copiapó, and has been made a present of a valuable silver—mine.

The *Mercurio* says that Mesrs. Vigel and Blest Gana at M. Video, protested against the stay of the Spanish fleet, but General Flores replied that they might remain as long as they chose.

The Germans are going to build a church at Valparaiso. The Colina from Malaga, to Messrs. Huth Grumming & Co. was embargoed by Government under pretence of being a Spanish vessel. The two telegraph lines from Valparaiso to Santiago were simultaneously cut, as is supposed, by malicious parties. Two fatal railway accidents occurred.

Respecting the War of the Andes we have detailed news not hitherto known about Paunero, Saa, Varela &c. Governor Daract is still kept in irons at San Luis.

The *Mercurio* says that Sarmiento left N. York on Jan. 11th for Washington as is supposed, in reference to the U. States mediation about Paraguay.

Free Banks are being established in Bolivia. The American difficulty with New Granada continues.

MAUA & CO.'S BANK.

Balance for the month of March, 1867:—

DEBIT	
Paid up capital .	$2,000,000
Reserve fund . .	500,000
Deposit and Current Account . . .	9,705,316:68
Notes in circulation, including Branches .	2,830,680:56
	$15,035,997:24
CREDIT.	
Bills Receivable . .	$3,088,372:21
Current accounts .	9,919,632:58
Cash on hand at date .	2,027,992:45
	$15,035,997:24

E. & O. E.

Montevideo, April 5, 1867.

(Signed)

p.p. MAUA & Co.,
J. HAYDEN.
E. Berro.

Visto Bueno,
VILLALBA.

53..Sp a11

The Municipality of Buenos Ayres has published another very important edict touching the private or joint-stock grave companies in the Recoleta. The move is a good one, but far better if the Municipality would order the Recoleta to be shut up 'in toto.' As we have previously stated no Asiatic cholera exists, but there is a sort of cholerin pest which is carrying off numbers who live irregular lives or are in the least manner intemperate.

On good authority we learn that one of the sailors of the Shamokin died on Friday, and the Doctor of that vessel pronounced his disease to be a species of cholerin or cholera.

The fame of Messrs. Leitte and Co. wine establishment has even reached the *Standard* office. His "Old Port" is beyond all question the finest on the American Continent; the priec is not extravagant and we commend it to the attention of our readers. The renowned vintage of the Alto Douro was hitherto comparatively unknown in the River Plate, but Messrs. Leitte and Co. have at last brought us the best staple of Portugal, so much required in this city.

ON 'CHANGE.

April 5, 1867.

Patacons 25
National Bonds, 52¾.

National Bonds still keep declining, although the fall is so gradual that as yet the losses sustained by speculators are trifling. The market is, however, by no means as weak as was anticipated. The worst feature of the market is that outsiders are realising, and to-day the amount of Bonds thrown on the market was too great for the few brokers who try to stem the fall. Bondholders have, however, no cause for fright, as it is notorious that the present decline in prices is merely effected to leave room for a subsequent rise; each day, however, more and more Bonds are getting into the brokers' hands, and whilst only a few days past any broker could without great exertion have bought every Bond for sale in the market, to-day all the brokers combined could with difficulty buy all offered. One or two brokers have purchased so heavily these last few days, both on time and for cash, that it is believed there is a great speculation going on, similar to that formerly in ounces; but although the sales are enormous, the Bonds are always forthcoming. The market looks flat, and it rests entirely with the ability of the bulls as to whether prices will be longer sustained. The news from the Interior is unsatisfactory. The moving of the whole allied army to Tranquera Loreto is susceptible of many interpretations. Government bills are offering in the market. And upon the whole, with the single exception of a remarkable ease in the money market, there is little to induce a belief that National credit can much improve for the present. The rejection of mediation has created a profound impression, principally amongst foreign bondholders, who to the last clung to the hope that peace was possible; they complain that the continuance of the war is injurious to the credit of the country. But cheap money after all rules the price of Bonds, and so long as money can be raised on these securities at the banks, it is an error to believe they can be subject to any very severe depreciation:

SALES TO-DAY.

For cash, 262,500, from 53 to 52¾, closing at 52¾.
Price in the liquidation-room, 52¾.

For Saturday	105,000	52¾
April 28th	181,000	52¾
June 30th	4,000	53¼
May 15th	10,000	53¼

Total sales, 352,600.

A rather unpleasant accident to a leading broker served to disturb the monotony of Bolsa hours. The gentleman in question on turning from the speculation-rail slipped and fell flat on the floor; luckily, he was not much hurt.

We hear that Messrs. Yateman, Brookes, and other brokers have during the last few days made large sales of sheep at prices varying from $18 to $23. In the wool plazas there is nothing doing, owing to the state of the weather, but the repugnant system of repairing streets with the city filth is still proceeded with in the neighbourhood of the South Plaza. Several barraqueros and brokers have called our attention to the hollow farce of the Municipality in sending 'comisiones' round town to inspect dwellings, whilst they themselves persist in a nuisance which now can be only regarded as a crime.

April 6, 1867.

Bonds 52¾

The Bond market, although extremely weak, did not give way to day. The bears sold heavily on time, but seemed short of Bonds to sell for cash; the liquidation this afternoon was extremely heavy, and at after hours bonds kept coming in from all quarters, which left no room to doubt that the public are realising. It was thought that many who had sold during the week would merely collect the difference, but nothing of the kind; the Bonds were brought to the liquidation-room, and several purchasers up to four o'clock had not the money to pay for them.

The non-arrival of the steamer Tala gave room for many and various comments. It was said that she was detained by order of the Government to await the arrival of the Cordova diligence. It was said on 'Change that there is a row in Catamarca, but of this nothing certain can be known. Some of the principal buyers have commenced selling, and unless very good news arrives from the Interior, there are very slender hopes of prices being sustained.

The sales to-day were as follows:—

For cash	82,700 at	52¾
Closing at 52¾.		
April 30th	158,000	53⅛
" 15th	26,000	53

Total sales 266,700.

In Gas shares there were buyers at 50 per cent. premium.

On and after Monday the Bolsa Committee expect to receive daily telegrams from Montevideo, with arrivals, &c.

April 8, 1867.

Bonds 51

The Bond market suffered a great depreciation to-day, and without any effort to bear market, prices fell from 52⅜ to 51½, at which they stiffened slightly, closing at 51⅝, but in the liquidation-room they again declined, and at three o'clock sales were made at 50¾. The great question of the day is—What can be termed bottom for Bonds? Some think they will decline to 45, whilst others think 48 or 49 is about the figure. Money is coming into much more active demand, and either the banks have refused to advance on Bonds, or the borrowers have immensely increased; but certain it is that Bonds are offering in the street as collateral security for call loans.

It was rumored on the Bolsa to-day that there was rather unfavorable news from the Interior, and that Commander Martinez de Hoz, from Paunero's encampment, had arrived; but we could discover nothing to authenticate these rumors, respecting either Paunero or Arredondo. Everything, however, at the moment affects Bonds. The slightest rumor has its influence. Outsiders are selling, and as the parties buying have not got the money to hold the Bonds, they are resold at a loss. It is impossible to offer an opinion on the Bond Market: political influences have a far greater control over these securities than on patacons, and we note, since the formal rejection of the American mediation, a far greater disposition, on the part of outsiders, to realise.

The Bolsa received a telegram to-day from Montevideo, almost the same as our own. The Templar, from Baltimore to Zimmermann, had arrived.

In Exchange the rate is the same, on England 49¼, and on France 5.20.

Sales of Bonds to-day:—

For cash,	65,000 at from	52⅝ to 51½
April 30,	170,000,	51¾
May 15,	5,000,	53
Last cash price,		51⅝
In Liquidation,		51

In the Wool Market nothing whatever done owing to the mud in the Plazas.

In charters nothing.

April 9, 1867.

National Bonds 52

The very favorable news from the Provinces had a marked effect on the Bond market to-day. Bonds opened at 51 firm, and kept steadily rising all day, closing firm at 52. It is impossible to offer any remarks on these securities, owing to the very critical state of the market, but as numerous holders, who bought at very low rates, have been induced to realise, the Bonds have got into the hands of a very different class of holders; and so completely within the control of a few speculators is the market, that merchants and others cannot be persuaded to buy save at what they consider low prices. The very sudden rise in the market to-day would suggest the idea that 51 is for the present bottom for these securities; but on this there is a very wide difference of opinion. We offer no opinion. To-day the sales for cash show how readily Bonds are bought up when considered cheap, but the buyers for the most part are brokers, and consequently the very unsteady feeling in the market. It is mooted that at next Congress a move will be made to amortize these Bonds at par, and on the same system as the Buschental Bonds. This would greatly increase their value, and, we believe, would be a move in the right direction.

The amortisation took place in the Government-house to-day; the bids were as follows:

Hargreave's	20,000	52.
Sichel	all	51.87
Gras	70,000	53.50
Hidalgo	all	58.

Mr. Sichel's, of course, amortised the whole amount, but it is rather amusing the very high estimate Mr. Hidalgo entertained of the value of these Bonds.

In Exchange the rate is the same, 49 1/2. but an error in the Bolsa telegram as to the Montevidean rate, caused much amusement. The real rate in Montevideo is 51 1/2, and not 50 1/2 as quoted.

Sales of Bonds to-day:—

For cash,	159,400 from	51 to 52.
Last price, 52.		
Saturday	25,000	52¼
Friday	10,000	52
30th April	196,000	52¼

In the wool plazas very little doing. A few lots have been sold at 68 and 70, but the market is very flat.

In charters nothing, although the export business at present is unusually heavy.

Price of Bonds in liquidation, 52¼.

BIRTH.

On the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Furze, of the River Plate Telegraph Co., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, in this city, by Rev. W. Goodfellow, D. D., Mr. George J. Bate, of Boston U. S., to Miss Emily Temperley, eldest daughter of George Temperley, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Cesarina Jacquinet, aged 53 years; a native of Aviza, Department La Marne, France.

On the 25th inst., the infant child of Mr. Theodor Prange, at the Estancia Nueva Alemania, Banda Oriental.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.	CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Lady Londesborough	251	Smith	Dec. 13	Green & Co.
Barque	Perseverance	191	Grove	— 13	Bayley & Co.
Barque	Scenne	366	Davis	— 14	Hugo Bunge & Co.
Barque	Caledonia	288	M Lean	— 16	Green & Co.
Barque	Hero	317	Evans	— 17	Order.
Barque	Rowena	218	Cox	— 19	Order.
Barque	Hawthorn	279	Gray	— 20	Eggers & Co.
Barque	Alice Lauriter	270	Murray	— 22	Allen Bayley & Co.
Barque	America	498	M'Rae	Jan. 12	Barbour, Barclay, & Co.
Barque	Mary Ann Annison	290	Wilson	— 14	Muir & Co.
Barque	Springbok	280	Reed	— 16	Duguid & Co.
Barque	M. A. Robbins	472	Robbins	— 16	Western Railway.
Brig	Florence Nightingale	248	Winslow	— 27	Getting & Co.
Barque	Bedford-shire	398	Dumaresq	— 28	Zimmermann & Co.
Barque	Lone Star	295	Kneely	Feb. 3	Mantels & Pfeiffer.
Barque	Onda	342	O'Fey	— 3	Green & Co.
Barque	Nyassa	489	Hutchinson	— 9	Barbour Barclay.
Barque	Catherine Morrison	289	Briner	— 11	Order.
Barque	William Fisher	348	Graham	— 11	Gas Co.
Barque	Mary Ann	247	Pugsley	— 12	Gowland.
Barque	Ceara	369	Lambzed	— 17	Brown & Co.
Barque	Premier	307	Taylor	— 20	Dugueg and Co.
Barque	Pilot Fish	302	Coleman	— 23	Derbyshire, Krabbe, & Co.
Ship	Cherokee	652	Torrance	— 25	Getting & Co.
Barque	Christine	353	Forrestall	March 12	Desarnaud & Co.
Brig	John Flizabeth	299	Bewley	— 14	Bates & Co.
Barque	St. Dominique	278	Doan	— 16	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Volant	349	Snow	— 16	Zimmermann.
Barque	Hesperus	432	Waycott	— 17	Hale & Co.
Barque	Huasquina	428	Lowden	— 17	Gas Co.
Barque	Quickstep	271	Fitzsimons	— 17	Coffin and Son.
Barque	Mexican	357	Jones	— 17	Bates & Co.
Barque	Ariel	355	Donough	— 17	Getting & Co.
Barque	Pride of the Thames	382	Jonkin	— 17	Bates & Co.
Brig	Chief	200	Norris	— 17	Gilmour & Co.
Brig	Tiber	268	Keating	— 17	Mantels & Co.
Barque	Annie E. Sherwood	479	Lactaw	— 18	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Latona	295	Williams	— 18	Barbour & Co.
Barque	Emily	334	Douglas	— 20	Zimmermann.
Barque	Bearer	427	Allen	— 20	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Margaret Hatfield	497	Butler	— 21	
Barque	Regalia	320	Fraser	— 21	Gas Co.
Barque	Falcon	478	Taylor	— 22	Folmar & Co.
Brigantine	Maracaibo	225	Robinson	— 22	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Arctuma	302	Jones	— 24	Order.
Brig	Blanch	309	Care	— 24	Getting & Co.
Brig	Prairie Gem	267	Trott	— 26	Order.
Brigantine	Angostura	370	Mallmann	— 28	Folmar & Co.
Brig	Venus	237	Baldock	— 28	Green & Co.
Barque	Justine	471	Benoit	April 4	Jolly.
Barque	Roxana	273	Ellis	— 4	Zimmermann.

American.

Schooner	May	83	Townsend	Sept. 9	Order.
Barque	Louisa	542	Snow	January 4	Hale & Co.
Barque	Chief	495	Harding	— 8	Order.
Barque	Nonpareil	571	Flynn	— 22	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Nanseaug	292	Lewis	Feb. 12	Coffin Sons and Co.
Barque	Abd-el-Kader	415	Nickerson	— 12	Freyer and Co.
Barque	Ella and Annie	525	Randall	— 12	Hale & Co.
Barque	Star Light	335	Sparrow	— 19	Hale & Co.
Barque	Damon	369	Wilkin	— 27	Ropes.
Barque	Horace Scudder	327	Gould	— 28	Hale & Co.
Barque	Helene	603	Jackson	March 3	Hale & Co.
Brigantine	Kodiak	220	Dawning	— 17	Coffin & Son.

French.

Barque	J. B. V., No. 1	227	Bronzon	Jan. 21	Cabirau.
Ship	La Vol	515	Tellier	— 26	Sagory & Co.
Ship	Camille	857	Hamerville	— 27	Bonnemason & Co.
ship	Lafontaine	915	Maillard	Feb. 5	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	A. Rigault Genonilly	429	Saubost	— 5	Order.
Barque	Blanch Marquerite	355	Lorcal	— 12	Sallano and Etchebarne
Barque	Africaine	314	Boullenger	— 12	Apesteguy Bros.
Brigantine	Francois Marie	224	Labbey	— 17	Dussaud & Co.
Barque	Charles Edward	294	Bouneiard	— 17	Bux Bros.
Ship	La Heve	678	Mignot	— 21	Ladvocat.
Barque	Suger	403	Suzanne	March 3	Bonnemason & Heydeck.
Barque	Jeanne d'Arc			— 12	
Barque	Manille	372	Mahe	— 14	Bonnemason.
Barque	Costa Rica	566	Vanhout	— 15	Bonnemason.
Barque	Jean Baptiste	274	Chantre	— 17	Apesteguy.
Barque	Ernest	297	Menage	— 17	Sallano & Co.
Barque	Jamel Suzanne	220	Faget	— 20	Du-saud & Co.
Barque	Anais Emma	498	G'gueracaux	— 26	Ducasse Bros.
Barque	Glaneur	432	Lannegrasso	— 31	Bax Bros.
Barque	Mere de Famelle	192	Delalum	April 1	Sagory & Co.
Barque	Moshesh	392	V. Aidaud	— 3	Jolly & Co.
Barque	Bordeaux	613	Cotineaux	— 7	Cabirau.
Ship	Buffon	520	Bizet	— 7	Cabirau.

Spanish.

Barque	N. S. de la Lanzada	273	Conill	Feb. 11	Ventura Fernandes.
Barque	Tuyu	230	Roig	— 11	Ochoa & Co.
barque	Nueva Ignasia	466	Foto	— 16	Llavallol.
Barque	Sebastian Guma	348	Berga	— 28	Cibils.
Schooner	Marina	170	Alsina	— 26	O'Shee and Co.
Barque	Maria Rosa	178	Bestran	March 12	Ochoa & Co.
Brig	Lista	185	Oliver	— 12	R. O'Shee.
Brig	Leonor	150	Valle	— 15	Cibils.
Brig	Felipe	190	Coll	— 17	Llavallol & Co.
Brig	Higinia	214	Bensat	— 17	Do.
Brig	Nueva Casinira	200	Durall	— 18	Do.
Barque	Esmeralda	121	Millot	— 18	Do.
Brig	Wifredo	207	Bertran	— 20	Do.
Brig	Silencio	184	Cabices	— 20	Ochon & Son.
Barque	Linda	407	Marisany	— 20	Ochoa & Son.
Barque	Elvisa	200	Garcia	— 20	A. Lopez and Co.
Brig	Joven Adela	110	Pla	— 21	O'Shee.
Brig	Modestiti	232	Rivas	— 22	Llavallol and Co.
Barque	Teresa Cubana	529	Bolivar	— 24	Fernandes.
Barque	Ana	223	Marisany	— 31	O hoa & Son.
Brig	Pedro Antonio	211	Roses	— 31	Llavallol & Sons.
Schooner	Alberina	160	Maristany	— 31	Do.
Polacca	Elegancia			April 4	Do.

Italian.

Barque	Elvira Gianello	840	Copello	Dec. 7	Delfino.
barque	Non Intervento	215	Alcetor	— 10	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Erce	380	Mastellone	— 13	Thompson & Co.
Brig	Fido	394	Prefumo	January 1	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Maria Electa	360	Vio	— 7	Sirori and Co.
Barque	Venezia	373	Gazzolo	— 12	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Cincinnato	610	Celesia'	16	Rocca, Lanza, and Co.
barque	Sansobio	433	Lanero	23	Albonico and Rossi.
Barque	St. Ciriaco	520	Belloni	— 26	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Enrica	331	Gamba	— 27	Piaggio Bros.
Polacca	Tre Sovelli	180	Baro	— 28	Order.
Polacca	Amerigo	287	Navizzano	— 28	Delfino.
Barque	Nina Figari	354	Parraggiano	Feb. 4	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Nicolo 2°	365	Cavassa	— 9	Delfino.
Lugger	Cossante	584	Vicini	— 15	Viadebrot bros.
Polacra	Manim	275	Aioglia	— 17	Graffagna bros.
Polacra	Ernico	207	Gaycano	— 18	Pini Ronceroni bros.
Polacra	Teseo	210	Le Boff	— 22	O'shee and Co.
brig	Giulia	300	Repetto	March 17	Rocca and Co.
Barque	Roveretta	341	Chichizola	— 18	Viale Bros.
Barque	M. Varsallo	627	Gallo	— 18	D. lfino.
Barque	Guilietta	441	Mussa	— 20	Order.
Barque	Marchesino	284	Vicini	— 20	Gianotti and Co.
brig	Alabama	367	Costa	— 21	Order.
Barque	Ida	340	Raggio	— 21	Rossi.
Barque	Matilde	472	Martino	— 23	Green & Co.
Barque	Aureliano	297	Doderp	— 25	Repetto.
brig	Cegoletto	239	Massa	— 31	Delfino.
Brig	Liberta	446	Ascherio	— 31	Graffagna Bros.
Barque	Cleia	372	Salaris	— 31	Sivori & Schiaffino.
Barque	Artecchene	225	Paolilla	April 1	Piaggio Bros.
brig	Gy	281	Marello	— 3	Delfino.
Brig	Orta	232	Spoturno	— 4	Orden.

Dutch.

Barque	Wildemann	369	Driest	Dec. 12	Zimmermann & Co.
Brig	Jan Fredrik	183	Klassen	January 1	Roosen and Co.
Brig	Alida	145	Bass	— 7	Guimaraens and Co.
Schooner	Anna Maria	175	Roos	— 10	Alves Pinto.
Schooner	Alida Catharina	172	Neegel	— 12	Laangelan.
Schooner	D'Ommelanden	132	Wieringa	— 19	Buber and Co.
Brigantine	Maria Cornelia	163	Roos	Feb. 18	Arning and Hutz.
Schooner	Aeolus	135	Kemper	— 18	Devotto bros.
Ship	Hebe	621	Ki-bl	— 18	Langelaan and Co.
Brig	Favor	192	Sannes	March 5	Pasts and Co.
Schooner	Alida	144	Bass	— 8	Benn and Co.
Schooner	Junior	145	Funtebor	— 20	Guimaraens.
Schooner	Perseverance	178	De Jongo	— 28	Pigretti and Co.
Brig	Geerdina Afina	180	Pomper	— 21	Deetjen and Co.
Schooner	Jan Freesman	143	Jongo	— 29	Gowland.
Brig	Johanna Meyer	213	Tholin	— 31	Deetjen & Co.
Schooner	Eltica Meizenbrock	113	Haszwinkle	April 2	Benn & Co.
Schooner	Anna	182	Mulder	— 3	Arning & Hutz.
Brig	Vondel	270	Givel	— 3	Arning & Hutz.

Danish.

Barque	Earl of Shaftesbury	525	Kranmann	Dec. 8	Western Railway.
Brig	Odin	156	Plum	Feb. 21	Benn and Co.
Barque	Psyche	231	Waver	April 1	Coffin & Sons.

Bremen.

Brigantine	Porto Plata	132	Meyer	March 2	Hale & Co.
Barque	Cupido	416	Damerman	— 17	Deetjen and Co.

Hanoverian.

Brig	Berge	223	Henrich	Dec. 25	Order.
Schooner	Louise	175	Meyer	Jan. 12	Warnholtz and Co.
Schooner	Johann Hermann	128	Moggenberg	— 17	Benn and Co.
Brig	Josepha	150	Bodige	— 26	Orden.
Brigantine	Johann	118	Nibie	March 17	Freyer Bros.
Brig	Friede	195	Zimmermann	— 20	Orden.
Brig	Theresia	175	Schuldt	— 20	Moore, Punch and Tudor.
Barque	Lucken	324	Sandmann	— 20	Warnholtz.
Brig	Haselunne	171	Forkenbeck	April 2	Etchegaray & Co.
Schooner	Elise	155	Koolman	— 2	Luders & Co.

Prussian.

Brig	Elise Henriette	230	Dahms	Dec 31	Deetjen and Co.
Barque	Lina	237	Unness	January 6	Warnholtz and Co.
Lugger	Orinoco	180	Bohn	— 9	Sassenberg and Co.
Schooner	Anne Helene	139	Morhdick	— 14	Devotto bros.
Barque	C. F. Ivers	307	Pust	— 17	Benn and Co.
Barque	Emma	260	Jesaelsen	Feb. 23	Zimmermann and Co.
Lugger	Rudolph Abel	412	Scherlan	March 4	Benn and Co.

Austrian.

Barque	Matejka	505	Gherb.r	Dec. 7	Order.

Swedish.

Barque	Hilda	326	Schmidt	January 8	Green & Co.
Barque	Hilda and Cavin	682	Lofgren	— 15	Hacdo.
Barque	Express	289	Redvn	— 17	Muir.
Brig	Aealen	354	Nordlander	— 22	Woodgate bros.
Barque	Maria	417	Lindberg	— 21	Bieber and Co.
Barque	Hera	120	Mantenberg	Feb. 3	O'Shea.
Schooner	Swea	491	Byland	— 14	Western Railway.
Barque	Free Trade	165	Ivensen	March 14	Laplane and Cramer.
Schooner	Hulda	192	Dunstron	— 17	Drysdale & Co.
Brig	Mina	502	Hedberg	— 18	Bonnemason and Co

Norwegian.

Barque	Harmonie	472	Nielson	Dec. 9	Hale and Co.
Barque	Frey	341	Jansan	— 24	Getting and Co.
Barque	Otilia	362	Marinovich	Feb. 17	Order.
Barque	Firkloveret	429	Holst	March 20	Hale & Co.
Barque	Olton	351	Evensen	— 30	Order.

Belgian.

Barque	Alida	272	Zellien	Jan. 26	Hugo, Bunge, and Co.
Barque	Edmond	452	Mugllaer	March 4	Order.
Barque	Princess Royal	161	Witdoock	— 22	Desarnaud and Co.
Brig	Helene	342	Nassel	— 30	Order.

Mecklemberg.

Schooner	Daimant	184	Meyer	Feb. 11	Roosen Hopman

Hamburg.

brig	Auguste	174	Schuldt	Jan. 31	Order.
Brig	Luis and Emma	160	Fock	April 1	Order.

Holstein.

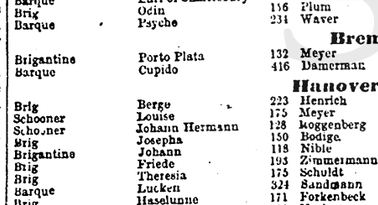
Brigantine	Georgina	156	Breckwoldt	March 18	Order.

Oldenburg.

Schooner	Otto	113	Schmidt	March 21	Deetjen & Co.

Russian.

Brig	Pluto	231	Behrends	Feb. 9	Fernandes.
Barque	Sovinto	300	Enberg	March 31	Lasello & Son.



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ZIGZAG HARROWS

Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in all the classes; for the last Ten Years J. and F. Howard have won every First Prize for Harrows in every class.

Howards' Zigzag Harrows have received
SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES
from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the largest number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Harrows ever exhibited.

Forty thousand sets are now in use.

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and the
FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE.
These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.

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For the Best Plough for Light Land, Best Ploughs for Heavy Land, Best Ploughs for General Purposes, Best Ridging Ploughs, best Subsoil Ploughs, Best Harrows, Horse Rakes, Best Haymakers, and best Horse Hoes; ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL, AND OTHER PRIZES, FOR STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY, Which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.

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AND
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On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:—

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Superintendent and Engineer

Dr. P. Bourse,
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Has removed his Office to the New Building, No. 200 CALLE 25 DE MAYO, MONTEVIDEO. The beautiful set of rooms are fitted up in the most modern style, affording great facilities for Dental operations, combining excellent light with facility for privacy and comfort. He has recently received an addition of the most modern and improved Instruments with monthly information by each Transatlantic Packet of the latest and most important improvements in Dental Science: Also, by the latest improved gas fixtures, can always afford relief to those suffering from Toothache, at night as well as in the daytime.
Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

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A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206—Venezuela—206.

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[*In English.*]
AND PUBLIC LANDS-LAW.

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Price $20 m/c.

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CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perkins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcestershire; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
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AIR-CHAMBER HAT

Combines the lightness of the Pith Hat and the softness of a Turban, with the durability, comfort, and numerous other good qualities for which ELLWOOD'S PATENT AIR-CHAMBER HATS have so long been celebrated.

Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description Manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
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is far superior to any Eau de Cologne, as a tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet or Bath, a revived perfume and a powerful disinfectant. Its useful and sanitary properties render it an indispensable requisite especially in warm climates.

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Maquinas para trillar por medio de Noria.
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Molinos para majar avena, frijoles y maiz.
Maquinaria para preparar comido para alimento del ganado.

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The undersigned beg leave most repectfully to inform the inhabitants of Rosario and surrounding districts, that they have commenced business in the above line, where the strictest attention will be paid to properly entrusted to their care.
A monthly auction will take place by Don Santiago Wilde, for the disposal of horses, cattle, sheep, land, etc., and every class of business in connection with Estancieros. For further particulars apply on the premises,
DOLAN & McGRATH,
Corner Calle Libertad and Calle Santa Fé.
N.B.—Horses well taken care of. A large supply of maize, bran and alfalfa, etc.
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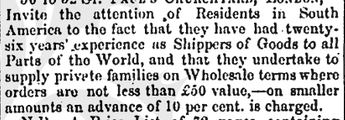
Are of the best possible description, and of the very lowest price. Each sheet warranted perfect.



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PATENT, MARCH 1st., 1862.
MESSRS. GABRIEL'S Invention for supplying Artificial Mineral Teeth, with soft flexible gums, entirely dispensing with the use of springs, wires, or metallic fastenings, and especially adapted for those long resident in warm climates.

MESSRS. GABRIEL,
THE OLD ESTABLISHED
DENTISTS.
Diploma 1815.
27, Harley Street, Cavendish Square, and 4 doors from the Railway Bridge, Ludgate Hill London.
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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forwarding particulars as the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of One Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth, so as to enable Messrs. G. to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED ODONTALGIQUE, for esoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 21s. per bottle. Patent White En

ON 'CHANGE.

April 5, 1867.

Patacons 25

National Bonds, 52¼.

National Bonds still keep declining, although the fall is so gradual that as yet the losses sustained by speculators are trifling. The market is, however, by no means as weak as was anticipated. The worst feature of the market is that outsiders are realising, and to-day the amount of Bonds thrown on the market was too great for the few brokers who try to stem the fall. Bondholders have, however, no cause for fright, as it is notorious that the present decline in prices is merely effected to leave room for a subsequent rise: each day, however, more and more Bonds are getting into the brokers' hands, and whilst only a few days past any broker could without great exertion have bought every Bond for sale in the market, to-day all the brokers combined could with difficulty buy all offered. One or two brokers have purchased so heavily these last few days, both on time and for cash, that it is believed there is a great speculation going on, similar to that formerly in ounces; but although the sales are enormous, the Bonds are always forthcoming. The market looks flat, and it rests entirely with the ability of the bulls as to whether prices will be longer sustained. The news from the Interior is unsatisfactory. The moving of the whole allied army to Tranquera Loreto is susceptible of many interpretations. Government bills are offering in the market. And upon the whole, with the single exception of a remarkable ease in the money market, there is little to induce a belief that National credit can much improve for the present. The rejection of mediation has created a profound impression, principally amongst foreign bondholders, who to the last clung to the hope that peace was possible; they complain that the continuance of the war is injurious to the credit of the country. But cheap money after all rules the price of Bonds, and so long as money can be raised on these securities, at the banks, it is an error to believe they can be subject to any very severe depreciation;

SALES TO-DAY.

For cash, 262,500, from 53 to 52¼, closing at 52¾.

Price in the liquidation-room, 52¾.

For Saturday	105,000	52¾
April 28th	181,000	52¾
June 30th	4,000	53¼
May 15th	10,000	53¾

Total sales, 352,600.

A rather unpleasant accident to a leading broker served to disturb the monotony of Bolsa hours. The gentleman in question on turning from the speculation-rail slipped and fell flat on the floor; luckily, he was not much hurt.

We hear that Messrs. Yateman, Brookes, and other brokers have during the last few days made large sales of sheep at prices varying from $18 to $23. In the wool plazas there is nothing doing, owing to the state of the weather, but the repugnant system of repairing streets with the city filth is still proceeded with in the neighbourhood of the South Plaza. Several barraqueros and brokers have called our attention to the hollow farce of the Municipality in sending 'comisiones' round town to inspect dwellings, whilst they themselves persist in a nuisance which now can be only regarded as a crime.

April 6, 1867.

Bonds 52¼

The Bond market, although extremely weak, did not give way to day. The bears sold heavily on time, but seemed short of Bonds to sell for cash; the liquidation this afternoon was extremely heavy, and at after hours bonds kept coming in from all quarters, which left no room to doubt that the public are realising. It was thought that many who had sold during the week would merely collect the difference, but nothing of the kind; the Bonds were brought to the liquidation-room, and several purchasers up to four o'clock had not the money to pay for them.

The non-arrival of the steamer Tala gave room for many and various comments. It was said that she was detained by order of the Government to await the arrival of the Cordova diligence. It was said on 'Change that there is a row in Catamarca, but of this nothing certain can be known. Some of the principal buyers have commenced selling, and unless very good news arrives from the Interior, there are very slender hopes of prices being sustained.

The sales to-day were as follows:—

For cash	82,700 at	52¾
Closing at 52¾.		
April 30th	158,000	53¼
" 15th	26,000	53

Total sales 266,700.

In Gas shares there were buyers at 50 per cent. premium.

On and after Monday the Bolsa Committee expect to receive daily telegrams from Montevideo, with arrivals, &c.

April 8, 1867.

Bonds 51

The Bond market suffered a great depreciation to-day, and without any effort to bear market, prices fell from 52⅝ to 51¼, at which they stiffened slightly, closing at 51⅜, but in the liquidation-room they again declined, and at three o'clock sales were made at 50¾. The great question of the day is—What can be termed bottom for Bonds? Some think they will decline to 45, whilst others think 48 or 49 is about the figure. Money is coming into much more active demand, and either the banks have refused to advance on Bonds, or the borrowers have immensely increased; but certain it is that Bonds are offering in the street as collateral security for call loans

It was rumored on the Bolsa to-day that there was rather unfavorable news from the Interior, and that Commander Martinez de Hoz, from Paunero's encampment, had arrived; but we could discover nothing to authenticate these rumors, respecting either Paunero or Arredondo. Everything, however, at the moment affects Bonds. The slightest rumor has its influence. Outsiders are selling, and as the parties buying have not got the money to hold the Bonds, they are resold at a loss. It is impossible to offer an opinion on the Bond Market: political influences have a far greater control over these securities than on patacons, and we note, since the formal rejection of the American mediation, a far greater disposition, on the part of outsiders, to realise.

The Bolsa received a telegram to-day from Montevideo, almost the same as our own. The Templar, from Baltimore to Zimmermann, had arrived.

In Exchange the rate is the same, on England 49½, and on France 5.20.

Sales of Bonds to-day:—

For cash,	65,000 at from	52⅝ to 51¼
April 30,	170,000,	51¾
May 15,	5,000,	53
Last cash price,		51⅝
In Liquidation,		51

In the Wool Market nothing whatever done owing to the mud in the Plazas.

In charters nothing.

April 9, 1867.

National Bonds 52

The very favorable news from the Provinces had a marked effect on the Bond market to-day. Bonds opened at 51 firm, and kept steadily rising all day, closing firm at 52. It is impossible to offer any remarks on these securities, owing to the very critical state of the market, but as numerous holders, who bought at very low rates, have been induced to realise, the Bonds have got into the hands of a very different class of holders; and so completely within the control of a few speculators is the market, that merchants and others cannot be persuaded to buy save at what they consider low prices. The very sudden rise in the market to-day would suggest the idea that 51 is for the present bottom for these securities; but on this there is a very wide difference of opinion. We offer no opinion. To-day the sales for cash show how readily Bonds are bought up when considered cheap, but the buyers for the most part are brokers, and consequently the very unsteady feeling in the market. It is mooted that at next Congress a move will be made to amortize these Bonds at par, and on the same system as the Buschental Bonds. This would greatly increase their value, and, we believe, would be a move in the right direction.

The amortisation took place in the Government-house to-day; the bids were as follows:

Hargreave's	20,000	52.
Sichel	all	51.87
Grau	70,000	53.50
Hidalgo	all	58.

Mr. Sichel's, of course, amortised the whole amount, but it is rather amusing the very high estimate Mr. Hidalgo entertained of the value of these Bonds.

In Exchange the rate is the same, 49 1/2. but an error in the Bolsa telegram as to the Montevidean rate, caused much amusement. The real rate in Montevideo is 51 1/2, and not 50 1/2 as quoted.

Sales of Bonds to-day:—

For cash, 159,400 from 51 to 52.

Last price, 52.

Saturday	25,000	52¼
Friday	10,000	52
30th April	196,000	52¼

In the wool plazas very little doing. A few lots have been sold at 68 and 70, but the market is very flat.

In charters nothing, although the export business at present is unusually heavy.

Price of Bonds in liquidation, 52¼.

BIRTH.

On the 28th inst., the wife of Mr. Edwin Furze, of the River Plate Telegraph Co., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 4th instant, in this city, by Rev. W. Goodfellow, D. D., Mr. George J. Bate, of Boston U. S., to Miss Emily Temperley, eldest daughter of George Temperley, Esq., of this city.

DEATHS.

Mrs. Cesarina Jacquinet, aged 53 years; a native of Avize, Department La Marne, France.

On the 25th inst., the infant child of Mr. Theodor Prange, at the Estancia Nueva Alemania, Banda Oriental.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES.

English.

CLASS.	NAME.	TONS.	CAPTAIN.	ARRIVAL.		CONSIGNEE.
Barque	Lady Londesborough	231	Smith	Dec.	13	Green & Co.
Barque	Perseverance	291	Grove	—	13	Bayley & Co.
Barque	Essence	365	Davis	—	14	Hugo Bunge & Co.
Barque	Caledonia	388	M'Lean	—	16	Green & Co.
Barque	Hero	317	Evans	—	17	Order.
Barque	Rowena	248	Cox	—	19	Order.
Barque	Hawthorn	259	Gray	—	20	Eggers & Co.
Barque	Alice Hunter	370	Murray	—	22	Allen Bayley & Co.
Barque	America	499	M'Rae	Jan.	12	Barbour, Barclay, & Co.
Barque	Mary Ann Annison	290	Wilson	—	14	Muir & Co.
Barque	Springbok	250	Reed	—	16	Duguid & Co.
Barque	M. A. Robbins	472	Robbins	—	16	Western Railway.
Brig	Florence Nightingale	248	Winslow	—	27	Getting & Co.
Barque	Bedfordshire	398	Dunnaresq	—	28	Zimmermann & Co.
Brigantine	Lone Star	208	Kneely	Feb.	3	Mantels & Pfeiffer.
Barque	Onda	332	O'Fey	—	3	Green & Co.
Barque	Nyassa	489	Hutchinson	—	9	Barbour Barclay.
Barque	Catherine Morrison	480	Brimer	—	11	Order.
Barque	William Fisher	345	Graham	—	11	Gas Co.
Barque	Mary Ann	247	Pugsley	—	12	Gowland.
Barque	Ceara	369	Lambzed	—	17	Brown & Co.
Barque	Premier	307	Taylor	—	20	Duguez and Co
Barque	Pilot Fish	302	Coleman	—	23	Darbyshire, Krabbe, & Co.
Ship	Cherokee	652	Torrance	—	25	Getting & Co.
Barque	Christine	353	Forrestall	March	12	Desarmaud & Co.
Brig	John Elizabeth	299	Bewley	—	14	Bates & Co.
Barque	St. Dominique	278	Dean	—	16	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Volant	349	Snow	—	16	Zimmermann.
Barque	Hesperus	432	Waycott	—	17	Hale & Co.
Barque	Huasquina	428	Lowden	—	17	Gas Co.
Barque	Quicksteep	271	Fitzsimmons	—	17	Coffin and Son.
Barque	Mexican	357	Jones	—	17	Bates & Co.
Barque	Ariel	355	Donough	—	17	Getting & Co.
Barque	Pride of the Thames	382	Jonkin	—	17	Bates & Co.
Brig	Chief	300	Norris	—	17	Gilmour & Co.
Brig	Tuber	208	Keating	—	17	Mantels & Co.
Barque	Annie E. Sherwood	349	Lestaw	—	17	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Latona	295	Williams	—	18	Barbour & Co.
Barque	Emily	334	Douglas	—	20	Zimmermann.
Barque	Bearer	427	Allen	—	20	Drysdale & Co.
Barque	Margaret Hatfield	497	Butler	—	21	
Barque	Regalia	320	Fraser	—	21	Gas Co.
Barque	Falcon	476	Taylor	—	22	Folmar & Co
Brigantine	Maracaibo	225	Robinson	—	22	Folmar & Co.
Barque	Arcturus	302	Jones	—	24	Order.
Brig	Blanch	309	Cave	—	24	Getting & Co.
Brig	Prairie Gem	207	Trott	—	26	Order.
Brigantine	Angostura	375	Mahmann	—	28	Folmar & Co.
Brig	Venus	237	Baldock	—	28	Green & Co.
Barque	Justine	471	Benoit	April	4	Jolly.
Barque	Roxana	273	Ellis	—	4	Zimmermann.

American.

Schooner	May	83	Townsend	Sept.	9	Order.
Barque.	Louisa	542	Snow	January	4	Hale & Co.
Barque	Chief	497	Harding	—	8	Order.
Barque	Nonpareil	371	Flynn	—	22	Drysdale & Co.
Brigantine	Nameaug	292	Lesk	Feb.	12	Coffin Sons and Co.
Barque	Abd-el-Kader	415	Nickerson	—	12	Fryer and Co.
Barque	Ella and Annie	525	Randall	—	12	Hale & Co.
Barque	Star Light	335	Sparrow	—	19	Hale & Co.
Barque	Damon	369	Wilkin	—	27	Ropes.
Barque	Horace Scudder	327	Gould	—	28	Hale & Co.
Barque	Helene	603	Jackson	March	3	Hale & Co.
Brigantine	Kodiak	220	Dawning	—	17	Coffin & Son.

French.

Barque	J. B. V., No. 1	227	Bronzon	Jan.	21	Cabirau.
Ship	La Foi	515	Tellier	—	26	Sagory & Co.
Ship	Camille	487	Hamerville	—	27	Bonnemason & Co.
Ship	Lafontaine	915	Maillard	Feb.	5	Llavallol & Sons.
Barque	A. Rigault Genoilly	429	Saubost	—	5	Order.
Barque	Blanch Marquerite	3 5	Lorcal	—	12	Sallano and Etchebarne
Barque	Africaine	344	Boullenger	—	12	Apesteguy Bros.
Barque	Francois Marie	224	Labbey	—	17	Dussaud & Co.
Barque	Charles Edward	291	Bonnetard	—	17	B.x Bros.
Ship	La Herve	678	Mignot	—	24	Ladvocat.
Barque	Suger	403	Suzanne	March	3	Bonnemason & Heydeck.
Barque	Jeune d'Arc			—	12	
Barque	Manille	372	Mahe	—	14	Bonnemason.
Barque	Costa Rica	566	Vanhout	—	15	Bonnemason.
Barque	Jean Baptiste	574	Chantre	—	17	Apesteguy.
Barque	Ernest	297	Meenage	—	17	Sallano & Co.
Barque	Ismael Suzanne	220	Paget	—	20	Dussaud & Co.
Barque	Anais Emma	498	Gueseaux	—	28	Decasse Bros.
Barque	Glaneur	432	Lannegrasso	—	31	Bax Bros.
Barque	Mere de Famelle	492	Delalum	April	1	Sagory & Co.
Barque	Moshesh	392	V. Airlaud	—	3	Jolly & Co.
Barque	Bo deaux	613	Cotineaux	—	7	Cabirau.
Ship	Buffon	520	Bizet	—	7	Cabirau.

Spanish.

Barque	N. S. de la Lanzada	273	Conill	Feb.	11	Ventura Fernandez.
Barque	Tuyu	239	Roig	—	11	Ochoa & Co.
Barque	Nueva Ignasia	466	Soto	—	13	Llavallol.
Barque	Sebastian Guma	348	Berga	—	23	Cibils.
Schooner	Marina	170	Alsina	—	28	O'Shee and Co.
Brig	Maria Rosa	178	Bestran	March	12	Ochoa & Co.
Brig	Lista	183	Oliver	—	12	R. O'Shee.
Brig	Leonor	150	Valle	—	15	Cibils.
Brig	Felipe	190	Coll	—	17	Llavallol & Co.
Brig	Higinia	214	Sensat	—	17	Do.
Brig	Nueva Casinira	200	Durall	—	18	Do.
Brig	Esmeralda	121	Millet	—	18	Do.
Brig	Wifredo	207	Bertran	—	20	Do.
Brig	Silencio	184	Cabices	—	20	Ochoa & Son.
Barque	Linda	407	Maristany	—	20	Ochoa & Son.
Barque	Elvisa	200	Garcia	—	20	A. Lopez and Co.
Barque	Joven Adela	110	Pla	—	21	O'Shee.
Brig	Modestiti	232	Rivas	—	22	Llavallol and Co.
Barque	Teresa Cubana	529	Bolivar	—	24	Fernandes.
Barque	Ana	233	Marisany	—	31	O noa & Son.
Barque	Pedro Antonio	2 1	Roses	—	31	Llavallol & Sons.
Brig	Alberina	160	Maristany	—	31	Do.
Schooner	Eleganeia			April	4	Do.

Italian.

Barque	Elvira Gianello	840	Copello	Dec.	7	Delfino.
Barque	Non Intervento	245	Alcietor	—	10	Boyd & Co.
Barque	Erce	380	Mastellone	—	13	Thompson & Co.
Barque	Fido	394	Prefumo	January	1	Piaggio bros.
Brig	Maria Electa	360	Vio	—	7	Sivori and Co.
Barque	Veneria	373	Gazzolo	—	12	Piaggio bros.
Barque	Cincinnato	610	Celesia	—	16	Rocca, Lanza, and Co.
Barque	Sansobio	433	Lanero	—	22	Albonico and Rossi.
Barque	St. Chrisco	520	Belloni	—	28	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Enrica	331	Gamba	—	28	Piaggio Bros.
Barque	Tre Sorelli	180	Baro	—	28	Order.
Barque	Amerigo	267	Navizzano	—	28	Deltino.
Barque	Nina Figari	384	Parraggiano	Feb.	4	Bonnemason and Co.
Barque	Nicol 2°	365	Cavassa	—	9	Delfino.
Barque	Cossante	564	Vicini	—	15	Viatebrot bros.
Barque	Manim	273	Moglia	—	17	Graffegna bros.
Polacra	Errico	207	Gaytano	—	18	Pini Ronceroni bros.
Polacra	Teseo	240	Le Boff	—	22	O'Shee and Co.
Brig	Giulia	360	Repetto	March	17	Rocca and Co.
Barque	Roveretto	341	Chichizola	—	18	Viale Bros.
Barque	M. Vassallo	627	Gallo	—	18	Delfino.
Barque	Guilletta	441	Mussa	—	20	Order.
Barque	Marchesino	284	Vicini	—	20	Giannotti and Co.
Brig	Alabama	367	Costa	—	21	Order.
Barque	Ida	340	Raggio	—	21	Rossi.
Barque	Matilde	472	Martino	—	23	Green & Co.
Barque	Aureliano	297	Dodero	—	28	Repetto.
Brig	Cogoletto	239	Massa	—	31	Delfino.
Brig	Liberta	446	Ascherio	—	31	Graffigna Bros.
Barque	Cleta	372	Salaris	—	31	Sivori & Schiaffino.
Barque	Artecheno	225	Paolilla	April	1	Puggio Bros.
Brig	Gy	281	Marello	—	3	Delfino.
Brigantine	Orta	232	Sputorno	—	4	Orden.

Dutch.

Brig	Wildemann	309	Driest	Dec.	12	Zimmermann & Co.
Brig	Jan Fredrik	183	Klassen	January	1	Roosen and Co.
Brig	Alida	145	Haas	—	7	Guimaraens and Co.
Schooner	Anna Maria	175	Roos	—	10	Alves Pinto.
Schooner	Alida Catharina	172	Neegel	—	12	Laangelaan.
Schooner	D'Ommelanden	132	Wieringa	—	19	Buber and Co.
Brigantine	Maria Cornelia	163	Roos	Feb.	18	Arning and Hutz.
Schooner	Aeolus	133	Kemper	—	18	Devotto bros.
Ship	Hebe	621	Ki-hl	—	18	Langelaan and Co.
Brig	Favor	192	Sannes	March	3	Pasts and Co.
Schooner	Alida	144	Haas	—	8	Benn and Co.
Schooner	Junior	143	Funneber	—	20	Guimaraens.
Schooner	Perseverance	178	De Jonge	—	28	Pigretti and Co.
Brig	Geertdina Atina	180	Pomper	—	21	Deetjen and co.
Schooner	Jan Freesman	143	Jonge	—	29	Gowland.
Schooner	Johanna Meyer	213	Taolin	—	31	Deetjen & Co.
Brig	Eltica Meizenbrock	115	Hazewinkle	April	2	Benn & Co.
Schooner	Astria	182	Mulder	—	3	Arning & Hutz.
Schooner	Vondel	270	G.ivel	—	3	Arning & Hutz.

Danish.

Barque	Earl of Shaftesbury	525	Kranmann	Dec.	8	Western Railway.
Brig	Odin	156	Plum	Feb.	21	Benn and Co.
Barque	Psyche	231	Waver	April	1	Coffin & Sons.

Bremen.

Brigantine	Porto Plata	132	Meyer	March	2	Hale & Co.
Barque	Cupido	416	Damerman	—	17	Deetjen and Co.

Hanoverian.

Brig	Berge	223	Henrich	Dec.	25	Order.
Schooner	Louise	175	Meyer	Jan.	12	Warnholtz and Co.
Schooner	Johann Hermann	128	Moggenberg	—	17	Beun and Co.
Brig	Josepha	150	Bodige	—	26	Orden.
Brigantine	Johann	118	Nible	March	17	Freyer Bros.
Brig	Friede	193	Zimmermann	—	20	Orden.
Brig	Theresia	175	Schuldt	—	20	Moore, Punch and Tudor.
Barque	Lucken	324	Sandmann	—	20	Warnholtz.
Brig	Haselunne	171	Forkenbeck	April	2	Etchegaray & Co.
Schooner	Elise	135	Koolman	—	2	Luders & Co.

Prussian.

Brig	Elise Henriette	230	Dahms	Dec	31	Deetjen and Co.
Barque	Lion	237	Umness	January	6	Warnholtz and Co.
Barque	Orinoco	180	Bohn	—	9	Sassenberg and Co.
Lugger	Anne Helene	139	Morhdick	—	14	Devotto bros.
Schooner	C. F. Ivers	307	Pust	—	17	Benn and Co.
Barque	Emma	250	Jesselsen	Feb.	23	Zimmermann and Co.
Lugger	Rudolph Abel	412	Scherlan	March	4	Benn and Co.

Austrian.

Barque	Matejka	505	Gherb.r	Dec.	7	Order.

Swedish.

Barque	Hilda	326	Schmidt	January	8	Green & Co.
Barque	Hilda and Cavin	482	Lofgren	—	15	Haado.
Barque	Express	289	Rodin	—	17	Muir.
Brig	Agaten	354	Nordlander	—	22	Woodgate bros.
Barque	Maria	417	Lindberg	—	23	Bieber and Co.
Barque	Here	120	Mantenberg	Feb.	3	O'Shea.
Schooner	Swea	491	Byland	—	14	Western Railway.
Barque	Free Trade	165	Ivensen	March	12	Laplane and Cramer.
Schooner	Hulda	192	Euratron	—	17	Drysdale & Co.
Brig	Mina	502	Hedberg	—	18	Bonnemason and Co

Norwegian.

Barque	Harmonie	472	Nielson	Dec.	9	Hale and Co.
Barque	Frey	341	Jansan	—	24	Getting and Co.
Barque	Otilia	362	Massinovich	Feb.	17	Order.
Barque	Firkloveret	429	Holst	March	20	Hale & Co.
Barque	Orion	351	Evensen	—	30	Order.

Belgian.

Barque	Alida	272	Zellien	Jan.	26	Hugo, Bunge, and Co.
Barque	Edmond	452	Mugllaer	March	4	Order.
Barque	Princess Royal	161	Witdoeck	—	22	Desarnaud and Co.
Brig	Helene	332	Nassel	—	30	Order.

Mecklemberg.

Schooner	Daimant	184	Meyer	Feb.	11	Roosen Hopman

Hamburg.

brig	Augusta	174	Schuldt	Jan.	31	Order.
Brig	Luis and Emma	160	Fock	April	1	Order.

Holstein.

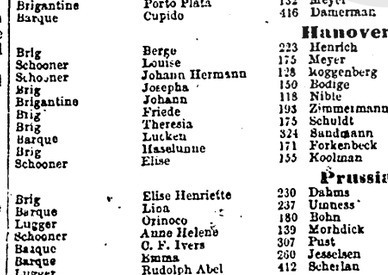
Brigantine	Georgina	156	Breckwoldt	March	18	Order.

Oldemburg.

Schooner	Otto	113	Schmidt	March	21	Deetjen & Co.

Russian.

Brig	Pluto	231	Behrends	Feb.	9	Fernandes.
Barque	Sovinto	300	Enberg	March	31	Lasello & Son.



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Gained at the Last Trials of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, at Newcastle, all the Prizes for Harrows in all the classes; for the last Ten Years J. and F. Howard have won every First Prize for Harrows in every class.

Howards' Zigzag Harrows have received
SIXTEEN FIRST PRIZES
from the Royal Agricultural Society of England, being the largest number of Prizes awarded to any kind of Harrows ever exhibited.

Forty thousand sets are now in use.

At the Plymouth Meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, July, 1865, J. and F. Howard won every Prize for which they competed, viz.—

TWO FIRST PRIZES FOR THE BEST HAYMAKING MACHINES
and the
FIRST PRIZE FOR THE BEST HORSE RAKE.
These Machines have won every First Prize at every competitive trial, both at home and abroad.

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For the Best Plough for Light Land, Best Ploughs for Heavy Land, Best Ploughs for General Purposes, | Best Ridging Ploughs, best Subsoil Ploughs, Best Harrows, Horse Rakes, Best Haymakers, and best Horse Hoes;

ALSO THE GOLD MEDAL, AND OTHER PRIZES, FOR STEAM CULTIVATING MACHINERY, Which is specially adapted for laying down land in permanent pasture.

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AND
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On and after the 1st JANUARY, 1867, the Tariff will be as follows:—

Names and Address, with Ten Words ..... } 2 Nat. Dol. or $50 m|c.

For every additional Ten Words ..... } 1 Nat. Dol. or $25 m|c.

To and from Colonia, and other parts of the Line, the same Rates will be charged.

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On and after the 1st of April the hours of business of the Company will be as follows:—

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Of New York,
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Montevideo, May 8, 1864.

Sewing Machines.
A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and best inventions, and of different prices.
JOHN SHAW.
206—Venezuela—206.

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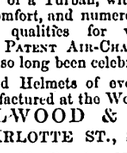

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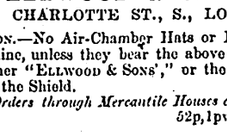

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compound, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
and to see that their names are upon the WRAPPER LABELS, STOPPER, and BOTTLE.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea & Perkins have been forged, L. & P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against MANUFACTURERS and VENDORS of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
AND SEE NAME ON WRAPPER,
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Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcestershire; Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.
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FOR INDIA

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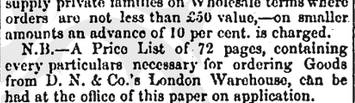

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